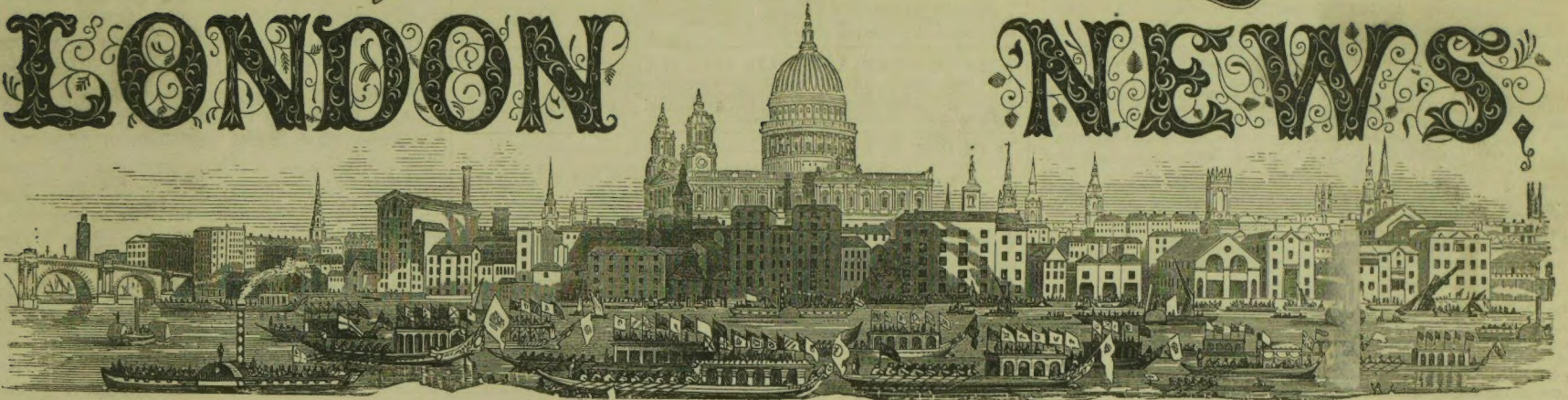


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 1989.—VOL. LXXI.

SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6^d



THE DEFENCE OF KARS: THE LAST SHOT FIRED.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH ARMY IN ASIA.

BIRTHS.

On the 15th ult., at the Quinta de Herrera, Prado Oriental, Monte Video, the wife of Edward Cooper, of a son.
On the 4th inst., at Ootacamund, India, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel O. J. Milners, of a son.
On the 8th inst., at Christ Church Vicarage, 13, Oakley-square, N.W., of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 10th ult., at San Francisco, California, by the Rev. E. S. Peake, Rector of St. Luke's Church, John Mohun, formerly of Blackheath, to Mrs. Doretha Highton, eldest daughter of Colonel George Macbeath, C.B., late 6th Light Infantry.
On the 15th inst., at Chesham, by the Rev. Francis Bedwell, cousin of the bride, assisted by the Rev. William Arnold, W. Swingen Cottrell, son of William Cottrell, of Broadfields, Erdington, Warwickshire, to Harriette Annie, younger daughter of James Evans, of Lower Hardwick, Chesham.
On the 15th inst., at St. Chad's, Headingley, Leeds, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, assisted by the Rev. Dr. Smyth, Vicar of St. Chad's, Latimer John de Vere Darlington, son of John Darlington, of Netherwood, Ilkley, to Ellen Emma, elder daughter of Hugh Brown Taplin, of Shaw House, Headingley. No cards.
On the 22nd inst., at Culter Allers, Lanarkshire, N.B., by the Rev. John Anderson, George Anderson, Esq., M.P. for the city of Glasgow, to Mary Brown, eldest daughter of Thomas Clavering, Esq. No cards.

DEATHS.

On the 17th inst., at Chute Lodge, Thomas Everett Fowle, Esq., J.P., D.L., of Chute Lodge, and Durrington, Wilts, aged 70 years.
On June 7, in New Zealand, Frederick, youngest son of Jasper C. Mounsey, Ashfield, South Norwood, aged 18.
On the 14th inst., at Boulogne-sur-Mer, Blanche Mary, the beloved wife of Lord Henry Paget, aged 26.
On the 19th inst., at Mudford, Christchurch, Hants, Lady Caroline Augusta Morant, widow of the late John Morant, Esq., of Brookenhurst Park, Lynton, and the Manor House, Ringwood, Hants, and fourth daughter of the fifteenth Earl of Erroll, in her 73rd year.
On the 16th inst., at Nairns House, N.B., Lady Cecilia Brinckman.

* * The Charge for the Insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1.

SUNDAY, Aug. 26.	
Thirteenth Sunday after Trinity.	St. James's, noon, Hon. and Rev. Canon Douglas Hamilton Gordon.
The late Prince Consort born, 1819.	Chapel Royal, Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. R. T. Whittington, Rector of Ossett; 7 p.m., Rev. Henry White, Chaplain in Ordinary to the Queen.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. Thos. W. Nowell; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Liddon; 7 p.m., Rev. R. T. Whittington, Rector of Ossett.	Whitehall, closed for repairs.
Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m.,	
MONDAY, Aug. 27.	
British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen, opening meeting, 5.30 p.m., visit to Plas Newydd, under the guidance of General Yorke;	Evening meeting, 8.30 p.m., (Papers and Discussion). Races: Weymouth.
TUESDAY, Aug. 28.	
St. Augustin, Bishop of Hippo. Races: Sutton Park, Derby.	Dinas, Wrexham, Gresford church, &c.; lecture by Mr. Ferrey, and evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 29.	
Omskirk and Southport Agricultural Show.	and others), Chirk Castle, Valle Crucis Abbey (description by Messrs. E. P. Loftus Brock and E. W. W. Wynne), Elisig's Pillar (history by Mr. M. H. Bloxam); evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
Airedale Agricultural Show, Bingley.	
British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen: Excursions to Offa's Dyke (description by Mr. Burgess)	
THURSDAY, Aug. 30.	
Regattas, &c.: Royal Clyde Yacht Club; Yare Sailing Club, Oulton.	by Mr. G. R. Wright), Corwen church (description by Rev. W. Richardson); ascent of the Gaer, an ancient British encampment; evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
British Archaeological Congress, Llangollen: Visit to the site of Owen Glendower's house (discourse)	
FRIDAY, Aug. 31.	
Moon's last quarter, 9.15 p.m.	Llangollen: Visit to Cymmer Abbey (discourses by Messrs. Wynne, J. Reynolds, and Loftus Brock), Manor House of Rhwaeodog, Pale and Llandderfel church; evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
Accession of Abdul Hamid II., Sultan of Turkey, 1876.	
Royal Dart Yacht Club Regatta.	
Craven Agricultural Society, Skipton.	
British Archaeological Congress,	
SATURDAY, SEPT. 1.	
Hospital Saturday.	Llangollen: Visit to Denbigh Castle and Ruthin Castle: evening meeting, 8.30 p.m.
Partridge-shooting and salmon close time begin.	
British Archaeological Congress,	

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE KEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF					THERMOM.		WIND.		
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Amount of Cloud.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 a.m.	General Direction.	Movement in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.	Rain in 24 hours, read at 10 a.m. next morning.
August	Inches.	°	°	%	0-10	°	°	ESE. SSW. SW.	Miles.	In.
	15 29.895 64.3 57.3	79	5	74.0	56.0	73.8	58.8	SW.	159	0.000
	16 29.886 64.7 57.0	77	7	73.8	58.8	69.3	54.8	SW. W.	219	0.000
	17 29.940 62.5 50.6	67	6	69.3	54.8	72.6	53.5	WSW. S.	228	0.000
	18 29.979 63.5 55.9	78	9	73.8	60.3	79.2	62.7	S. NW. SW.	107	0.000
	19 29.759 66.7 59.6	79	7	73.8	60.3	79.2	62.7	S. NW. SW.	234	0.000
	20 29.694 70.6 61.1	77	8	79.2	62.7	79.2	62.7	SW. S. SSW.	273	0.225
21	29.606 63.7 55.8	73	7	71.2	60.5			SSW. SW.	441	0.250

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 29.899 | 29.929 | 30.033 | 29.735 | 29.774 | 29.566
Temperature of Air .. 68.0° | 66.0° | 64.8° | 67.4° | 71.2° | 68.2°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 63.5° | 61.7° | 58.7° | 61.7° | 65.0° | 61.4°
Direction of Wind .. SSW. | SW. | WSW. | SSW. | WSW. | SW.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING SEPT. 1.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
3 18 3 32	3 47 4 2	4 17 4 32	4 45 5 0	5 15 5 31	5 50 6 11	6 33 6 58

LEEDS MUSICAL FESTIVAL, 1877, TOWNHALL.
LEEDS.—WEDNESDAY, THURSDAY, FRIDAY, and SATURDAY, Sept. 19, 20, 21, and 22, 1877.—Conductor, Sir Michael Costa.—Principal Vocalists: Mdlle. Albani, Madame Edith Wynne, Mrs. Osmond, Madame Patey, Mdlle. Becker, Mrs. Modie Bollingbroke, Mr. Edward Lloyd, Mr. William Shakespeare, Mr. Santley, Mr. Cecil Tovey, and Signor Foll. Band and Chorus of 400 Performers. Organist: Dr. Spark. Chorus Master: Mr. Broughton.
OUTLINE PROGRAMMES.—WEDNESDAY—"Elijah." Evening—"The Fire King" (new Cantata), by Walter Austin, and Miscellaneous Selection. THURSDAY—Mendelssohn's "Walpurgis Night," Beethoven's Symphony (No. 8), and Miscellaneous. FRIDAY—"Joseph," by G. A. Macfarren (written for this Festival). Evening—"Raff's" Symphony in G minor, and Miscellaneous. SATURDAY—Bach's "Magnificat" in D, Mozart's "Requiem," and Beethoven's "Mount of Olives."
Front Seats and Gallery Tickets (Reserved) at the Festival Offices. Serial Ticket for the Seven Performances (transferable), £5; Single Ticket, Morning, £1 1s.; Ditto, Evening, 15s. Second Reserved Seat Tickets only at Hopkinson Brothers and Co., Commercial-street. Morning, 10s. 6d.; Evening, 7s. 6d.
Full Festival Programmes may be had gratis at the Festival Offices, and at the Music Warehouse.
FESTIVAL OFFICES, Great George-street (Townhall), Leeds.

SOCIAL SCIENCE CONGRESS, ABERDEEN.

SEPT. 19 to 22.
President—The Right Hon. the Earl of Aberdeen.
Presidents of Departments.
International and Municipal Law—The Hon. Lord Gifford, a Judge of the Court of Session.
Repression of Crime—The Right Hon. the Lord Advocate.
Education—The Right Hon. Lord Young.
Health—Edwin Chadwick, Esq., C.B.
Economy and Trade—James Caird, Esq., C.B., F.R.S.
Art—The Lord Ronald Leveson-Gower.
Council—George Woodvate Hastings, Esq.
Information as to Papers and other particulars may be obtained at the Offices, 1, Adam-street, Adelphi, London; or City-buildings, Aberdeen.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.

THE MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS
will introduce an ENTIRELY NEW PROGRAMME. The whole of the Songs contained in the first or musical portion of the Entertainment will be changed. New dances, New Whimsicalities, and New Burlesque Sketches. The New Programme will be given
EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT, and on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and SATURDAYS, at THREE and EIGHT.
Fanteuils, 6s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. Doors Open at 2.30 for the Day Performance; at 7.30 for the Evening Performance. No fees. Ladies can retain their bonnets in all parts of the Hall.

GLOUCESTER MUSICAL FESTIVAL, SEPT. 4, 5, 6, and 7, 1877.—Principal Singers at present engaged:—Mdlle. Albani, Miss Adela Vernon, Madame Sophie Love, Miss Bertha Griffiths, and Madame Patey; Mr. E. Lloyd, Mr. Cummings, Mr. Maybrick, and Mr. Santley. Programmes and Tickets at Mr. E. Nest's, Westgate-street, Gloucester.

AGRICULTURAL HALL.—Great Success.—HAMILTON'S RUSSO-TURKISH WAR. Vivid representations of the most important Events of the Campaign. Magnificent Scenes in Constantinople, St. Petersburg, Moscow, Vienna, Belgrade, &c. EVERY EVENING at Eight; Wednesday and Saturday, at Three and Eight.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE-GALLERY.—Open all the year round for the RECEPTION and SALE of PICTURES by the British and Foreign Schools. For Particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS.

ELIJAH WALTON.—EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS, chiefly ALPINE and EASTERN, ON VIEW and for SALE at very moderate prices.—NOW OPEN, at BURLINGTON GALLERY, 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission (including Catalogue), 2s.

DORE'S GREAT WORKS, "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRÆTORIUM," and "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," each 33 in. by 22 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Christian Martyrs," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 55, New Bond-street, W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

Now ready,
THE ILLUSTRATED PENNY ALMANACK for 1878.
containing Twenty-Four Engravings from the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS—viz., Gates of Constantinople, Forts on the Bosphorus and the Black Sea, Old Modes of Locomotion, &c.; Tables of Stamps, Taxes, and Licenses; Eclipses, Remarkable Events, Post-Office Regulations, and a great variety of Useful and Interesting Information. The Trade supplied by G. VICKERS, Angel-court (37), Strand; and H. WILLIAMS, Warwick-lane, Paternoster-row, London.

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, AUGUST 25, 1877.

No sooner had the political Parliament of the United Kingdom been released from its labours than it was succeeded by the Sittings of the Parliament of *Savans*, or Scientific men, for the elucidation and discussion of questions which have been thrown up to the surface by scientific investigation during the preceding year. The British Association for the Advancement of Science commenced its sittings at Plymouth on Wednesday afternoon, the 15th inst., and in the evening the President for the year, Professor Allen Thomson, delivered his inaugural address to "a large and brilliant assemblage" in the Guildhall. There were, of course, on subsequent days the usual separate Meetings of Sections, with what we may venture to describe as the usual or average fare. There were excursions by land and by sea. There were conversations and aggregate gatherings. There were all the stimulating pleasures of social intercourse to relieve the labours of high intellectual exercise. There were papers read before crowded and scanty audiences—those which had proved most attractive not being always the best. There was the ordinary intermixture of wheat and chaff, of solid instruction and speculative rubbish. The sessions could hardly be described as specially distinguished above those of preceding years. No great discovery, except the Telephone, was recorded and illustrated. But the scientific *séances*, like that of the Imperial Parliament, if somewhat under the average in point of popular impression, presented some pleasing and useful aspects; nor can it be truly said of the one, any more than of the other, that "the game was not worth the candle."

The Inaugural Address of the President, Professor Allen Thomson, was certainly a masterpiece in its way. Its object, however, was specific rather than general. There was no attempt made in it to furnish a comprehensive survey of the triumphs of scientific achievement during the year which was past. It dealt with one subject alone—the Doctrine of Evolution, which was most skilfully illustrated by embryological observations logically strung together, technically expressed, and constituting to those who could bear in their memory the significance of all the terminology employed a rational idea of how the Darwinian theory may be conceived of as an actual fact. We are told that the Address "was listened to throughout with great interest, and was received with loud cheering." We do not doubt it, and we feel sure that both the one and the other were amply deserved. But we should hesitate to give credit to more than one in twenty of the audience then assembled for having intelligently followed the accomplished Professor from beginning to end of his argumentative discourse. It requires the most concentrated attention, even when read at leisure, to catch its progressive points. It was worthy of its subject, and it was worthy of the man; perhaps we may also say it was worthy of the occasion, but neither the subject itself nor the manner in which it was treated could greatly have interested at the time a miscellaneous audience, even of philosophers. The whole address was far too abstruse, and the illustrations contained in it far too technical, to elicit anything like popular interest. It will, doubtless, remain on record as a conspicuous waymark for the guidance of studious explorers in regard to the "origin of species." It may even present to laborious investigators some new points of departure for the direction of their thoughts. But we are not sure that it was a fitting introduction to the ends for which the Association are understood to meet.

The sittings of the several Sections into which the Association divides itself were, as a matter of course, extremely varied in the interest they evoked, and in the conclusions at which they may be said to have arrived. The Sections

are as follows:—There is the Mathematical and Physical Science Section, which was presided over by Professor Foster, the papers laid before which were of a too highly technical and scientific character to be expected to attract any but experts. There is a Geology Section, under the presidency of Mr. W. Pengelley, F.R.S., which drew a much larger audience, and which at its first sitting occupied itself chiefly with local geological phenomena. There is a Biology Section, presided over by Dr. Gwyn Jeffreys, who, in the course of his opening address, affirmed that our knowledge is not sufficient to take for granted the transmutation of species. There is an Economic Science and Statistics Section, over which Lord Fortescue presided, whereat it will not be a matter of surprise that the attendance was but small. There is a Geography Section, under the presidency of Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney—far more popular, and to the general reader of its transactions of far greater practical interest; there is a Mechanical Science Section, under the presidency of Mr. E. Woods, C.E.; and a Chemical Science Section, presided over by Mr. F. Abel, past president of the Chemical Society. Of course, it is out of our power to give anything like a sketch of the papers read or of the discussions held in any one of these sections. It would be impossible to do justice to any of them by comparing them one with another. Nor, indeed, are the materials at hand for any attempt to do this—the newspaper reports being necessarily much abbreviated, and containing mostly mere indications of the subjects introduced and discussed.

Our thoughts run in a somewhat more definite channel; and, if we might be allowed to do so, we should prefer to give them in the form which they assumed in the speech of the Bishop of Exeter at the excursion made by the Association to that city. He told his hearers that the increase of efficiency in human operations by the division of labour was generally obtained at the expense of the deterioration of the workman, and that the division of study might be better for the study, but worse for the student. "The mathematician might end with a wonderful power of solving questions, but with a loss of power to appreciate what lies outside mathematics. It was for this reason greatly to be desired that all who study should correct by frequent intercourse the narrowness that results from exclusive devotion to particular subjects. He did not fear that ultimately the progress of science would be hostile to religion, but, meanwhile, both men of science and students of the Bible had to learn from each other and would greatly gain by mixing with, so as to understand, each other. This is a broad and manly declaration, and one, we surmise, in which most of our readers will fully concur. And this, we may be allowed to observe, fairly expresses one of the main purposes of the British Association. Not merely accuracy of knowledge but breadth of knowledge should be aimed at. The results of any one particular line of scientific investigation may with profit be laid alongside the results reached by another line, we may say by every other line. Out of a comparison of the whole there will come general conclusions broader and certain'y not less true than those which have been arrived at in particular departments, giving to the details in each not, indeed, a different form, but a higher and more significant meaning, and lifting the whole of them into a higher and more commanding plane of observation. It is in the spirit of these remarks that the British Association appears to us to be acting with increasing devotion, and year after year, we trust, its usefulness will extend as the scope of its labours is widened.

THE COURT.

The Queen received at dinner on Thursday week at Osborne House the Earl of Beaconsfield, Admiral Sir George Elliot, Lieutenant-General Sir John Garcock, and Mr. Montagu Corry. The Earl of Beaconsfield had an audience of her Majesty on his arrival. The Premier, Colonel Chippendall (commanding the troops at Parkhurst), Captain the Hon. E. Fremantle (her Majesty's ship Lord Warden), and Mr. Montagu Corry dined with the Queen the following evening. The Earl of Beaconsfield and Mr. Montagu Corry left for London the next morning.

The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen arrived at Osborne on Saturday last from Ostend with the Prince of Wales in her Majesty's yacht Osborne. The Queen's dinner party included Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, the Duchess of Roxburghe, the Dean of Christchurch and Mrs. Liddell, the Hon. Horatia Stopford, Major-General Ponsonby, and Mr. Collins. The ladies and gentlemen in waiting and Mrs. Liddell joined the Royal circle in the drawing-room after dinner.

The Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen left for London on Sunday morning. Her Majesty, Princess Beatrice, Prince Leopold, and Princes Christian Victor and Albert of Schleswig-Holstein attended Divine service, performed at Osborne by the Rev. George Connor, Vicar of Newport.

The Queen visited Cowes on Monday. Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, with Princes Christian Victor and Albert, went out in the Victoria and Albert. Sir John and Lady Cowell and Captain Thomson (her Majesty's yacht Victoria and Albert) dined with the Queen.

Her Majesty, with the members of the Royal family, has walked and driven out daily. Prince Leopold has cruised about the Solent in the Alberta.

In consequence of the traffic on the Deeside Railway being interrupted by floods, the departure of the Court on Wednesday for Balmoral was postponed for a day.

The Hon. Mary Lascelles has succeeded the Hon. Harriet Phipps as Maid of Honour in Waiting to her Majesty.

The Queen has appointed Lieutenant-Colonel and Brevet-Colonel Edward Brown, retired full pay, 101st Regiment (Royal Bengal Fusiliers), one of her Majesty's Honourable Corps of Gentlemen-at-Arms, vice Arthur Palliser, Esq., who retires.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince of Wales went in the Royal Yacht Osborne last week to Ostend on a visit to the Imperial Crown Prince and Crown Princess of Germany. His Royal Highness entertained the King of the Belgians and the Crown Prince and Crown Princess at luncheon on Thursday week on board his yacht. The Prince, with the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen, returned to Cowes in the Osborne on Saturday morning. Subsequently his Royal Highness, accompanied by Prince George and Princesses Louise Victoria and Maud of Wales left for Marlborough House. In the evening the Prince and Princess of Wales and the King of Denmark went to the Promenade Concert at Covent-Garden Theatre. The Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, the Hereditary Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz, and the Hereditary Prince of Saxe-Meiningen visited the King of Denmark and the Prince and Princess at Marlborough House on Sunday, and remained to luncheon. The Prince and Princess, with the King of Denmark and Prince George, and their daughters visited the Zoological Gardens in the afternoon. The Prince, accompanied by Prince George and the three Princesses, returned to the Royal yacht Osborne at Cowes on Monday. Prince Albert Victor of Wales is now convalescent. The Princess has accompanied the King of Denmark during his stay with her to the Aquarium and to the Princess's, the Criterion, the Gaiety, the Adelphi, and the Globe Theatres.

Prince and Princess Christian of Schleswig-Holstein have appointed Thomas Fairbank, M.D., to be surgeon in ordinary to their Royal Highnesses and household.

The Duke and Duchess of Teck and the Grand Duke and Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz have left town for Homburg.

The Empress Eugénie has arrived at Sandown, Isle of Wight, from Chiselhurst.

The Archbishop of Canterbury is on a tour of visits in Ireland.

His Excellency Count Beust left the Austro-Hungarian Embassy in Belgrave-square, on Saturday last, on a short leave of absence. Count Deym is acting as Chargé-d'Affaires during his absence.

His Excellency the Belgian Minister and Baroness Solwyns have left Grosvenor-gardens for Brighton.

His Excellency the Netherlands Minister and the Countess de Bylandt returned to town on Tuesday from visiting the Marquis and Marchioness of Bath at Longleat.

The Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and the Duchess of Marlborough gave a dinner party at the Viceregal Lodge on Saturday.

The Duke and Duchess of Richmond and Gordon and Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar and the Countess of Dornberg have arrived at Gordon Castle.

The Duke and Duchess of Roxburghe have left the Pulteney Hotel.

The Duke and Duchess of Buccleuch have left Montagu House, Whitehall, for Dalkeith Palace.

The Duke and Duchess of Wellington have left Apsley House for Strathfieldsaye.

The Duchess of Montrose and Mr. Stirling Crawford have left Eaton-square for Scotland.

The Duchess de Luynes has arrived at the Bristol Hotel from Chillingham Castle, Alnwick.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Donegall have left their residence in Grosvenor-square for Folkestone.

The Marquis and Marchioness of Ailesbury have left town for Jervaux Abbey, their seat in Yorkshire.

The Marchioness of Londonderry has arrived at Wynyard Park, Durham, from Cowes, Isle of Wight.

The Marquis of Hartington, M.P., has left Devonshire House for Bolton Abbey, Yorkshire.

The Marquis of Hertford has arrived at Ragley Hall, Warwickshire.

The Prime Minister has arrived at Hughenden.

The Earl of Dudley has returned from his visit to Norway.

The Earl and Countess of Eglinton have left Upper Belgrave-street for Geneva.

Viscount Hawarden and the Hon. Misses Maude have arrived at Homburg.

Viscount Macduff, M.P., has arrived at New Mar Lodge.

Sir Robert Peel, Bart, M.P., has left Whitehall-gardens to join Lady Emily Peel and family at Geneva.

The First Lord of the Admiralty has joined Mrs. Smith at Homburg.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB.

The annual regatta of this yacht club, held at Ryde, went on from Tuesday to Friday of last week. Our Illustration is that of an incident that occurred in the race for the Town Cup, on the Wednesday. The course was twice from Ryde to Norris Castle and back, and then to the Nab Light and back, altogether fifty miles. The competing yachts were two schooners, the Corinne and the Miranda; four cutters—the Vol-au-Vent, the Neva, and two smaller ones; and five yawls—Mr. Jessop's Florida, Mr. H. F. Barclay's Ada, Mr. Butcher's Fiona, Mr. Maclean's Jullianar, and Colonel Stirling's Raven. At starting from Ryde, the Vol-au-Vent took the first place, followed closely by the Florida and Ada, and the others all in a group together. In the run out to the Nab Light the Ada and Florida got foul. It was some time before they could get clear, and when that was done the Florida immediately lowered her mainsail, and it was evident that she had sustained some serious damage. This afterwards turned out to be the case, for, instead of coming back to Ryde in a complete state, she made her way up Portsmouth Harbour, and no more was seen of her. The bowsprit of the Ada had completely split her mainsail. The second and third places were afterwards taken by the Miranda and the Raven; but as the Raven was entitled to a time allowance for difference of tonnage, it was the Raven that won the prize. The different protests will have to be considered and decided by the Sailing Association. The Florida speedily repaired her torn mainsail, and was in another race next day.

While a man was engaged in excavating for the erection of a wall near the board schools, Tamworth, he came upon a small leaden box containing three hundred coins, which are thought to belong to the time of William I. and William Rufus.

The Board of Trade has issued the agricultural returns for the year 1877, from which it appears that the land under wheat cultivation was 3,168,540 acres, being 5·8 per cent. more than in 1876, and 5·2 per cent. less than 1875. The differences with respect to barley, oats, potatoes, and hops, as compared with previous years, were very slight. The total numbers of live stock reported are:—5,697,280 cattle, 28,168,815 sheep, and 2,498,659 pigs, the latter showing an increase of nearly 9 per cent.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Awdry, Charles Hill, Vicar of Seagry; to be Assistant-Inspector, Diocesan Inspector of Schools, Diocese of Gloucester and Bristol.
Barnard, William Henry; Vicar of Monkland.
Bond, William; Perpetual Curate of Edgton.
Bruton, Walter Meddon; Rector of East Worlington.
Bullivant, J. H.; Perpetual Curate of Great Longstone, Derbyshire.
Carter, W. C.; Vicar of Milton.
Charlton, Samuel; Rector of Tydd, St. Giles's.
Chichester, Edward Arthur; Vicar of Oakwood.
Coke, George Francis; Vicar of Tittley.
Crofton, Henry Woodward; Rector of Yatton Keynall, Wilts.
Daniel, Edwin Swann; Vicar of Herodsfoot.
Dix, Thomas Woodrow; Chaplain of the Cheshire County Lunatic Asylum at Parkside, near Macclesfield.
Giles, Edward; Rector of Thorpe-on-the-Hill.
Harrison, David; Vicar of St. Thomas's, Thurstonland.
Harrison, W.; Rector of Brington, near Northampton.
Helmore, F. J. O.; Precentor of the parish church, Stratford-on-Avon.
Hewlett, John Howe; Perpetual Curate of Fulwood, Sheffield.
Hey, William; Vicar of St. Olave's with St. Giles's, York.
Hutton, Henry W.; Prebendary of Farrendon in Lincoln Cathedral.
James, William Edward; Vicar of Trinity Church, Leicester.
Jephson, William; Chaplain, Geneva.
Kewley, Robert Rigby; Vicar of Wingham.
Linton, Sydney; Vicar of St. Philip's, Heigham, Norwich.
Lory, H. C.; Priest-in-Charge of St. James the Great, Stratford-on-Avon.
Majendie, Stuart Routledge; Minor Canon of Gloucester Cathedral.
Massey, George Eyre; Vicar of Bourn.
Moore, Charles Thomas; Rector of Appleby.
Moore, Clement Glover; Chaplain, Bengal.
Morgan, G. F.; Rector of Teversal, Notts.
Morris, A. P.; Vicar of Leeds, near Maidstone.
Nye, John Slater; Vicar of Gaddesby.
Pennington, Lewis Theodore; Rector of Gretworth.
Pigot, Thomas Wemyss; Rector of West Worlington.
Powys, William Percy; Rector of Achurch-cum-Lilford.
Schwartz, Alexander Joseph; Vicar of Christ Church, Swannell.
Stokes, Augustus S.; Diocesan Inspector of Schools for Ely.
Sweet, Laxon Edward; Vicar of Hullavington, Wilts.
Vermiel, Charles; Vicar of Sark.
Wood, H. T.; Rector of Great Chishill.
Yeatman, Huyshe Woolcott; Vicar of Netherbury.—*Guardian*.

The *Standard* says that Canon Spence, the new Vicar of St. Pancras, will, at the request of the Bishop, retain the principalship of the Gloucester Theological College.

The Bishop and the Dean of Bangor have put forth an appeal for £1500 per annum to educate promising Welsh students at Bangor and Oxford (giving a course of eight years' instruction), to secure a cultured clergy speaking Welsh.

On the 16th inst. the Archbishop of Canterbury consecrated, at West Peckham, near Tonbridge, an additional churchyard, the gift of Mr. Francis Geary, brother of Sir William Geary, of Oxon-heath, Kent. His Grace delivered an impressive address to a large congregation.

Replying to a deputation on the subject of the confessional on Tuesday, the Bishop of Manchester announced that he should neither ordain any candidate nor promote to the cure of souls any clergyman who admitted holding the doctrine of sacramental confession or who encouraged habitual confession.

The new Church and district of All Saints, at Southend-on-Sea, partly endowed by a bequest of the late Miss Heygate, was inaugurated at a special service on Sunday by the Bishop of St. Albans, who appointed the Rev. Henry White, of the Chapel Royal, Savoy, to be the preacher on the occasion. The Vicar-Designate, the Rev. Percy Howard Droosten, late Curate of Lancaster, has announced many parochial works, such as school and daily services and readings, much wanted in the largely increasing population of the town.

Last Sunday morning the Bishop of Rochester preached to a crowded congregation at St. James's, Hatcham. He preached from St. John iv. 24, and referred to the conflicts which had taken place in that parish. His Lordship said he had come to them because they were in trouble; and, although he could not help it, he deeply sympathised with them. He condemned too ornate a service as being a hindrance rather than a help to spiritual life. He hoped there were no persons in the congregation who were ashamed of being termed Protestants; for, if the Church of England was not a Protestant Reformed Church, she was a shameful schism, and ought not to have an existence.

THE UNIVERSITIES AND PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

OXFORD AND CAMBRIDGE UNIVERSITIES.

The Act to make further provision respecting the Universities of Oxford and Cambridge, passed on the 10th inst., has been issued. There are sixty-one sections and a schedule in the statute carrying out the preamble, which declares that the revenues of the Universities are not adequate to the full discharge of the duties incumbent on them respectively, and, therefore, the expediency that provision be made for enabling or requiring the colleges in each University to contribute more largely out of their revenues to University purposes, especially with a view to further and better instruction in art, science, and other branches of learning, when the same are not taught, or not adequately taught, in the University. It may be requisite for the purposes mentioned as regards each University to attach fellowships and other emoluments held in the colleges to offices in the University. Further, it is stated to be expedient to make provision for regulating the tenure and advantages of fellowships not so attached and for altering the conditions on which the same are held, and to amend "in divers other particulars the laws relating to the Universities and colleges." There are two bodies of Commissioners—for Oxford, Lord Selborne, Lord Redesdale, Mr. Montague Bernard, Sir William Robert Grove, the Rev. James Bellamy, D.D., Henry John Stephen Smith (Savilian Professor), and Mr. Matthew White Ridley. The Cambridge Commissioners are Lord Chief Justice Cockburn, the Bishop of Worcester, Lord Rayleigh, Mr. Edward Pleydell Bouverie, and the Rev. Joseph Barber Lightfoot. Until the end of next year the University and the governing body of a college are to make statutes. If within a month after a statute is made a member of the governing body makes a representation to the Commissioners, they shall take the same into consideration. From and after the end of 1878 the Commissioners are to make statutes for the University and colleges and halls, as set forth; and the objects of the statutes to be made are detailed with the view to the advancement of art, science, &c., ranging over a number of provisions in the new Act. There are provisions as to schools, &c. The constitution of the "Universities Committee of the Privy Council" is declared. The Commissioners, within a month of making a statute, are to cause the same to be submitted to her Majesty and to cause it to be gazetted; and a petition within three months may be presented to the Queen in Council for its disallowance, or any part thereof. The other provisions in the Act relate to the effect and alteration of statutes, to the Tests Act, license in mortmain not necessary on purchases of land, and there is a provision as to the electoral roll at Cambridge. The schedule contains the titles of former Acts as to Oxford and Cambridge Universities.

Mr. Herbert John Gladstone, B.A., University College, one of the sons of the ex-Premier, has been appointed Lecturer in Modern History at Keble College, Oxford, and will begin his

duties in October term. The new hall and library of Keble College are making most satisfactory progress, and will, it is expected, be ready for opening on St. Mark's Day. Arrangements are being made for the reception in the library of Mr. Holman Hunt's celebrated picture "The Light of the World," presented by the widow of the late Mr. Thomas Coombe, and valued at £10,000. Keble College was built by subscription as a memorial to the late Rev. John Keble, Vicar of Hursley, near Winchester, sometime Fellow and Tutor of Oriel College, and Professor of Poetry in the University of Oxford. The college was incorporated by Royal charter, bearing date June 9, 1870, and by this charter it is declared to be founded and constituted with the especial object and intent of providing persons desirous of academical education, and willing to live economically in a college wherein sober living and high culture of the mind may be combined with Christian training, based upon the principles of the Church of England. The college, although of such young date, has a complement of 126 resident undergraduates.

The directors of the Glasgow Academy have concluded the purchase of five acres of ground, situated on the estate of Belmont, and immediately to the west of Kelvin Bridge, with a view to the erection of a new academy.

The *Yorkshire Post* says the purchase of the Beech Grove estate for the site of the Yorkshire College has been completed by the payment of the purchase-money, £13,000. The Archbishop of York has consented to lay the foundation-stone of the new college on Oct. 23.

The annual report of the president of the Belfast Queen's College shows that, during the session ending October last, the students attending the various departments were 393, of whom 353 were matriculated and ten non-matriculated, the number of new entrances being 115, of whom ninety-one were matriculated and twenty-four non-matriculated. The return for the closing session shows an increase, both in respect to the number of students in attendance and to the new entrances.

Reports have recently been issued by the council of the Yorkshire College of Science at Leeds on the work of the Textile Industries Department, and by the council of University College, Bristol, upon the Technical Classes at Stroud, both which are endowed by the Clothworkers' Company; and we learn from the *City Press* that the account given in each instance is extremely satisfactory. The various classes have been well attended, and the students have shown themselves fully alive to the advantages offered.

The examiners have awarded the prizes given annually by Colonel Sir Frederick Fitzwygram, President of the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons, to the best students educated in any veterinary school affiliated to the Royal College of Veterinary Surgeons in the year 1877, as under—First prize, £50, Richard Glover, Stratford, E.; second prize, £30, Laurence C. Tipper, Birmingham.

The Dean and Chapter of Rochester have appointed the Rev. John Langhorne, M.A., of Christ's College, Cambridge, one of the Assistant Masters of Trumbidge School, to be the Head Master of the Rochester Grammar School. Mr. Langhorne was bracketed fifteenth in the First Class Classical Tripos, 1859. The Grammar School at Rochester has been entirely remodelled under the new scheme of the Endowed School Commissioners; the Rev. R. Whiston, M.A., who has held the appointment of Head Master of the school for nearly forty years, having been placed on a retiring allowance of £250 per annum, to be paid out of the school revenues.

The scholarships lately competed for at Salisbury School have been adjudged as follows:—First Senior Scholarship, R. Roberts; Second (Mathematics), J. F. S. Eve; commended, A. Rowland. First Junior Scholarship, L. G. Clarke; Second, J. R. Pinchin; Foundation Scholarship, H. Weigall. Only one of the Foundation Scholarships is adjudged, the other candidates not showing the required proficiency.

The Rev. Robert H. Wix, M.A., late Scholar of St. Peter's College, Cambridge, and for eight years Assistant Master at St. John's College, Hurstpierpoint, has been appointed to the head-mastership of St. George's School, Brampton, vice the Rev. W. L. Wilson, resigned.

The Rev. E. F. Arnold, her Majesty's Inspector of Schools for the Western District, has resigned owing to ill-health.

The following are declared by the Civil Service Commissioners to be the successful candidates at the open competition held in July, 1877, for cadetships at the Royal Military College in the order of merit. Candidates marked (*) are eligible for commissions in the West India regiments only:—

L. H. Reid, E. Vincent, *W. W. Northcott, A. W. Ranken, W. J. Langford, F. J. Stopford, *W. H. M. Stewart, C. G. Thackwell, C. B. Vyvyan, C. W. Napier, R. G. Campbell, F. P. Hutchinson, C. R. Burn, *W. C. W. Rawlinson, F. D. H. St. Quinton, J. H. Williams, H. H. Smythe, C. H. Stisted, E. A. Gossett, C. T. Dawkins, H. H. Dobbie, E. H. Dyson, G. A. Hay, A. E. Mackenzie, F. J. S. Lowry, G. S. Ommanney, A. H. Dobbs, W. J. Myers, P. J. H. Aplin, G. H. Gallenga, A. B. Maxwell, R. D. Pyrrke, W. D. Thomson, T. Lamb, *T. G. Johnson, C. M. Lester, F. G. Slaney, Kenyon, S. T. Benning, A. L. Birch, F. J. Gavin, *H. S. P. Davies, H. J. A. Bowden, A. C. E. McKinstrey, H. C. Kelly, A. W. Pennyman, A. C. H. Thomas, S. G. Grant, A. W. Gordon, W. H. Longfield, D. H. Elletton, H. F. K. Waldron, G. E. G. W. Bird, F. S. Garratt, H. Mansell, F. W. Burnett, E. R. C. Graham, R. L. B. Carter, F. H. Cornish, P. J. Melville, S. R. Rogers, A. C. Godwin, C. H. I. Hopkins, E. J. Brook, J. S. Brown, H. P. O'Callaghan, the Hon. R. B. Hamilton, F. S. Evans, W. Hotham, the Hon. R. C. S. M. Monck, D. M. L. H. Farrington, H. Parkin, H. Templer, D. S. Stewart, F. A. C. Kreyer, J. H. Christie, H. L. Clark, C. J. Bond, C. H. Agnew, E. Rhodes, the Hon. A. S. Harding, C. F. G. Young, H. Du Buisson, H. Swire, F. I. Kane, G. S. C. Jenkinson, J. K. Alston, E. H. Watson, G. A. Ivatt, G. R. V. Hume, J. H. Plumbe, W. L. Forbes, R. H. G. Heygate, B. L. J. Goff, A. J. J. Ross, W. A. A. Macbean.

The following are the names of the University candidates successful at the same examination in the order of merit:—W. H. Cornish, H. Davidson, H. A. Vowells, J. F. M. Fawcett, A. Phayre, L. H. Vidal, H. T. King, J. S. Guille, C. E. Ogle, R. B. Gaisford, W. S. Carpenter, W. S. Watson.

The following Queen's and Indian cadets have passed a qualifying examination for cadetships at the Royal Military College:—Queen's Cadets—J. Eardley-Wilmot, J. O. D. Taylor. Indian Cadets—W. E. G. Logan, W. B. Piers, F. S. St. Quentin, P. H. Saulez, J. Shaw, G. B. Unwin, G. J. Young-husband.

The following Lieutenants of militia have passed a qualifying examination for commissions in the Army:—J. L. C. Acton, R. S. Ireland.

A handsome monument, which has been erected in the cemetery at Gosport to the memory of the victims of the boiler explosion on board the Thunderer last year, was unveiled on Wednesday. The memorial takes the form of a polished Sicilian marble obelisk, sixteen feet high. The obelisk rests on the graves of Messrs. Slade and Winfield, engineers; the graves of the other victims running right and left.

At a meeting of the Burns Statue Committee at Kilmarnock on Monday night a report was submitted from the sub-committee, in which they stated that they have obtained two designs for the erection of an ornamental building in the public park for the reception of the Burns statue, and one of these they recommend for adoption. The estimated cost of the building is £1500, and of the statue £800. Already £1580 has been subscribed. The report was adopted, and it was agreed to lay it before the subscribers for approval.



JULLANAR. VOL-AU-VENT.

NAB LIGHT-SHIP.

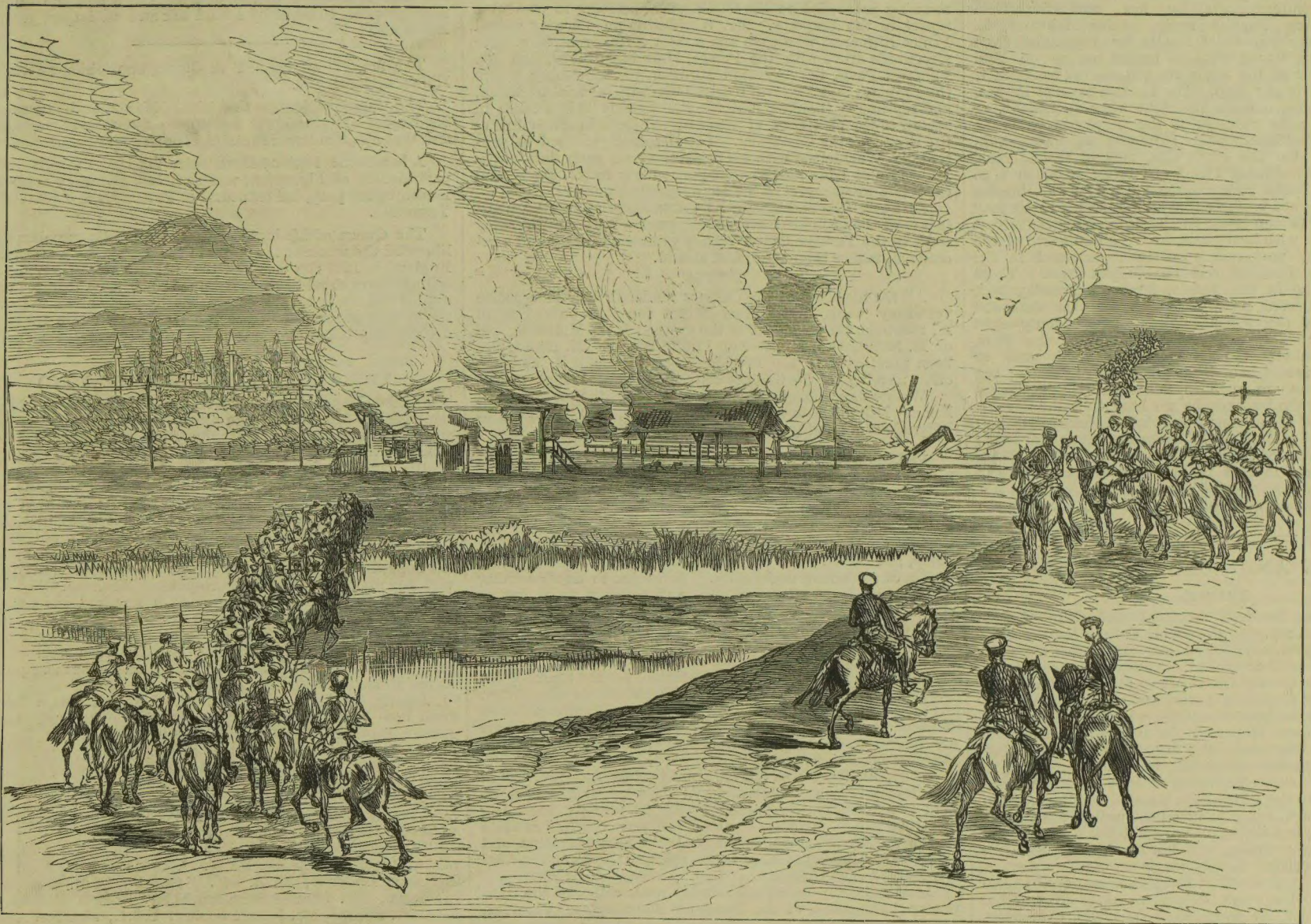
ADA.

FLORINDA.

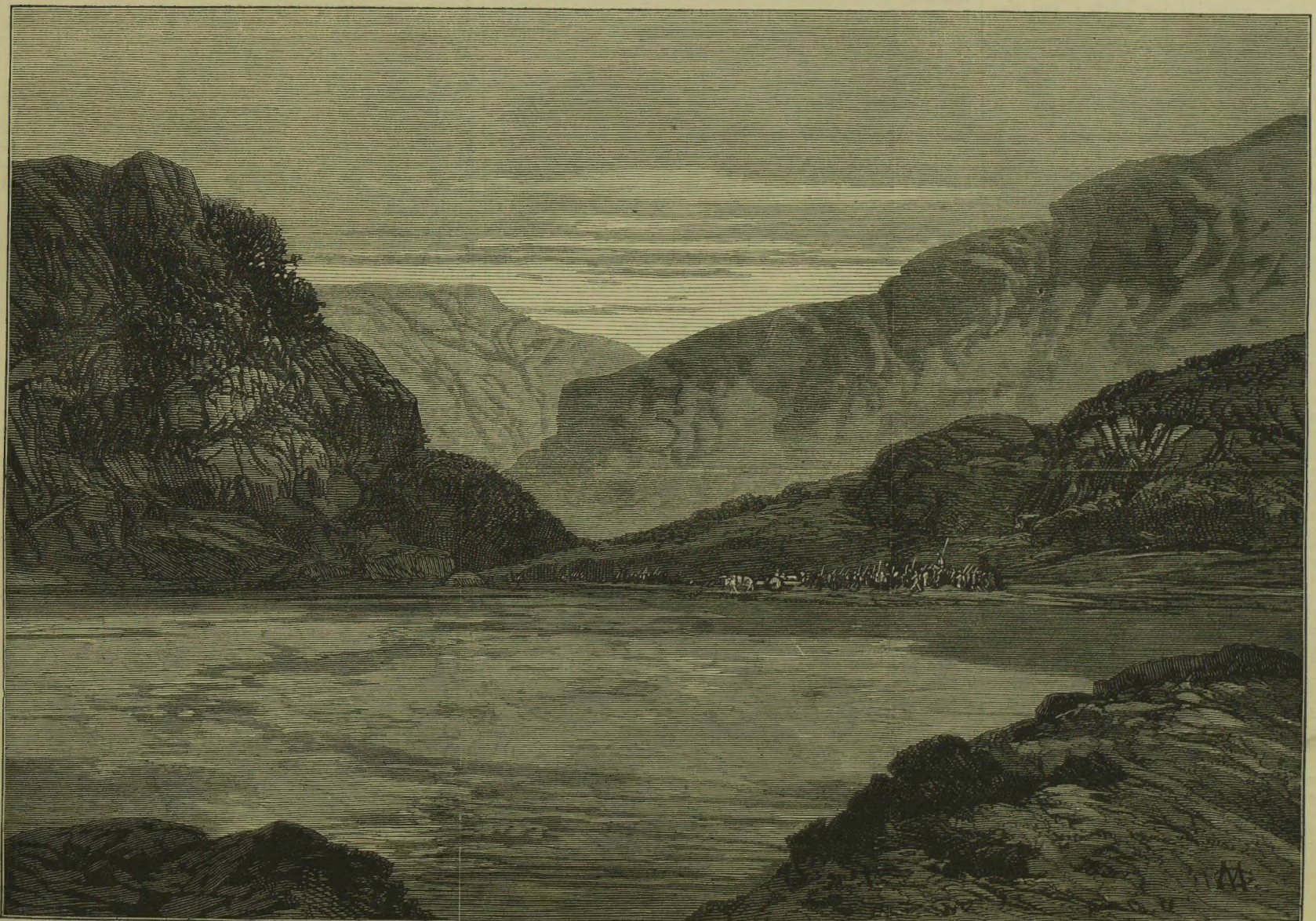
NEVA.

ROYAL VICTORIA YACHT CLUB: COLLISION BETWEEN THE ADA AND THE FLORINDA.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BURNING OF THE RAILWAY STATION AT KAYADZIK HASKIOI, BY GENERAL GOURKO'S DRAGOONS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



EXIT FROM THE HAINKIOI PASS IN THE BALKANS.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

THE WAR.

There is little to report this week of the progress of the campaign in Bulgaria, where the main Russian and Turkish forces still occupy the positions they took up after the repulse of the Russian right wing by Osman Pasha at the battle of Plevna, fought three weeks ago. The Imperial headquarters are removed from Biela, on the Jantra, some distance westward, to Gorny Studeni, a few miles south of the Danube at Sistova. The Emperor Alexander is there, with the Grand Duke Nicholas, the Commander-in-Chief, awaiting the immense reinforcements he has sent for from Russia. The main Turkish army, under Mahomet Ali Pasha, the Commander-in-Chief, has its front extended from Rasgrad to Osman Bazar, with its centre resting on Eski Juma, so as to cover all the roads from Rustchuk to Shumla, which may be seen in any Map. The Turkish force at Plevna, under Osman Pasha, extends its right wing to Lovcha, or Lovatz, shutting up the west side of the country in which the Russian army is quartered; while Mahomet Ali Pasha shuts up the east side. On the south side, that of the Balkans, it is expected that Suleiman Pasha will bring 20,000 men, to join Mahomet Ali Pasha in a combined attack on the Russian positions; and it is not unlikely that an important battle may be fought between Osman Bazar and Tirnova. After the retreat of General Gourko, with heavy loss, from his raid south of the Balkans, the only mountain road that remained in the possession of the Russians was the Shipka Pass. There was severe fighting in the Shipka Pass on Tuesday last, when the Turks were repulsed; that Pass is defended by a regiment of the Ninth Division, with twenty-eight guns. The village Shipka, at the south end of the Pass, has been captured by the Turks. The north end of the Hainkoi Pass is still held by two Russian regiments; but several other passes are open to Suleiman Pasha's advance northward. From the Dobrudscha we hear that the Russian force under General Zimmermann is detained there to meet an expected movement of Turks and Circassians along the Black Sea coast to the line of Tchernavoda and Kustendje. There are some movements in Asia of the conflicting armies north and east of Kars, towards the Georgian frontier; but it is premature to speak of an actual renewal of the campaign in that region.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

Marshal MacMahon received the local authorities of Caen yesterday week, and, replying to an address from the President of the Court of Appeal, expressed his conviction that the members of the Court would do all in their power to assist him in defending what was not a political cause, for he did not seek the triumph of any particular party, but that which was the foundation of the principles of society, which at the present moment were in serious jeopardy. In reply to the President of the Chamber of Commerce, the Marshal said the Cabinet was at present engaged in examining all matters relating to commercial treaties, and it was doing so with the utmost zeal and impartiality. In the evening the Marshal held a reception at the Prefecture, at which he thanked the authorities for the cordial reception he had met with. Marshal MacMahon visited St. Lô on Saturday morning, and left in the afternoon for Cherbourg, after receiving an address from the President of the Council-General expressive of the attachment of the town and department to the cause of order. At Cherbourg the streets through which he passed were decorated with flags, and the town was illuminated at night. On Sunday morning the Marshal received the authorities, and afterwards attended Divine service. On leaving the church he was greeted with acclamations. The Marshal subsequently held a review of the troops, and is said to have been very cordially received. He paid a visit next morning to the Arsenal, where he was received with much deference and cordiality. Marshal MacMahon returned to the Palace of the Elysée on Tuesday morning, and presided at the Council of Ministers.

M. de Fourtoul, the Minister of the Interior, has also returned to Paris.

M. Thiers visited M. Turquet at Puy yesterday week, and was warmly cheered by the population. Two girls in Alsatian costume gave him tricoloured bouquets, while Madame Thiers was offered a bouquet of wild flowers by the villagers, and one of seaside flowers by the sailors. M. Thiers arrived in Paris on Saturday night, but has since left for Saint Germain-en-Laye, where he will remain two or three weeks.

The session of the Councils-General opened on Monday in all the Departments of France except that of the Seine, which does not come under the general rule. There are forty-two Republican, twenty-five Monarchist, fifteen Bonapartist, and eight Constitutional Presidents. Six out of the nine members of the present Cabinet are members of the Councils-General.

M. Krantz, the Commissioner-General for the Paris Exhibition, has addressed a circular to the foreign representatives announcing that the principal parts of the exhibition building will be finished on Sept. 15. Architects and engineers of the foreign commissions will then be admitted to commence work on the site allotted to them.

The manoeuvres of the army will begin this year on Aug. 29, and will terminate on Sept. 8. Lieutenant-General Sir Henry P. de Bathe, commanding the Northern district, will represent the British Government at the manoeuvres.

The journals make mention of numerous dismissals and suspensions of mayors and municipal officers. M. Dehault, the Mayor of St. Dizier (a member of the Senate), has been removed from his office. M. Marion, Mayor of Avenières, and former Deputy, has been dismissed. The number of Deputies removed from their posts as Mayors is thirty-eight. From Toulouse it is announced that the Prefect has dissolved all the Masonic lodges in that city on the ground that they had become centres of action for a political propaganda.

One of the oldest and most devoted friends of the Napoleonic dynasty, Dr. Conneau, died recently, aged seventy-four, at La Porta, Corsica. He took part in the Boulogne expedition, shared Louis Napoleon's cell, and promoted his escape, and in 1852 he became his chief physician. He was intrusted with the direction of the Prince Imperial's education.

At the funeral of M. Duvergier de Hauranne on Monday the pall-bearers were M. Jules Simon, M. Léon Say, Admiral Pothuan, and M. Barthélemy Saint Hilaire. Among the mourners were MM. Gambetta, Louis Blanc, Jules Favre, Léon Renault, Ferry, Langlois, Lockroy, Spuller, and Greppo. No speeches were made.

More than 1000 pilgrims left Paris on the 16th inst. for Lourdes, together with 150 indigent sick persons, whose expenses have been subscribed for.

A wealthy lady of Paris, Madame Hess, has given the Mayor of the second arrondissement 10,000*fr.*, the annual income of which is to be applied to the foundation of a prize of virtue. It is to be especially devoted to the communal girls' schools of the district, and is to be awarded to the pupil who, during the year, shall have been of irreproachable conduct and given the greatest proofs of filial devotedness and piety.

SPAIN.

The Duc de Montpensier, with his family, arrived last Saturday at the Villalba station, Madrid, where Royal carriages were in attendance to convey them to the Granja. Mr. Lowell was received the same day by King Alfonso.

GERMANY.

The Emperor William gave a banquet last Saturday in honour of the Austrian Emperor's birthday. Prince Bismarck arrived in Berlin on Monday evening. He received the Ministers Herren von Bülow and von Redowitz; and on the following morning proceeded to the Castle of Babelsberg to present a report to the Emperor. Mr. Washburne on Tuesday visited Prince Bismarck, who gave him a most cordial reception. He afterwards drove with the Prince, Herr von Bülow, and Mr. Bancroft Davis, the American Minister, to Babelsberg, where the Emperor and Empress received him with especial attention, and repeatedly thanked him for the trouble he had taken in regard to the protection of German subjects in Paris during the siege and the Commune. The Emperor promised to present Mr. Washburne with his portrait at an early date. His Majesty also addressed himself particularly to Mr. Davis, and expressed great regret at his approaching departure.

Li-Fung-Cha and Theng-Ki-Long, the two Special Ambassadors of the Chinese Government, paid a visit on Thursday week to the Foreign Office. They profess a literary and educational, rather than a political errand.

SERVIA.

All the members of the Cabinet tendered their resignation yesterday week, but Prince Milan accepted only that of M. Steotcha, the President of the Council of the Ministers, and of M. Mikailovics, Minister of Public Works. M. Ristic has been nominated to the Presidency of the Council, and the other members of the Cabinet continue to hold their portfolios.

Wednesday, being the anniversary of the accession of Prince Milan Obrenovich to the throne, was observed at Belgrade as a holiday.

AMERICA.

President Hayes is now visiting White Mountains, where he has been cordially received by all parties. Responding to several addresses of welcome, the President said that the differences raised through the evils of the late war had passed away, and all parts of the country now agreed to obey the Constitution. "Let us," he continued, "have harmony, unity, and peace. The sentiment that guides the Government is that of a common nationality. It desires to do something for the people of all the States, and to make them feel as citizens of a united country rather than of a particular State." Differences might exist, said the President, concerning the means of accomplishing the desired end; but the Government believed that the people of the United States wanted reconciliation, obedience to law, and protection for the rights of all, whatever their race or colour. The President, in conclusion, expressed the hope that at the close of his administration all citizens, of whatever party, might be able to say, "We are all Americans." Mr. Evarts, Mr. Kay, and Mr. Devens also made strong union speeches.

President Hayes was officially received by the Governor of New Hampshire, at Concord, on Wednesday, and afterwards held two receptions, attended by 13,000 persons, including members of all parties. Vice-President Wheeler made a speech warmly eulogising the President's administration, and earnest union speeches were made by Mr. Hayes and several members of the Cabinet.

About 45,000 people on Thursday week attended the Centenary Celebration of the Battle of Bennington, Vermont. Processions, orations, and a banquet formed part of the ceremonies, President Hayes being the central figure. Mr. William Cullen Bryant sent a poem in honour of the occasion. At the banquet the toast of "Queen Victoria" elicited great enthusiasm, Secretary Evarts responding. A letter from Lord Dufferin, Governor-General of Canada, to the President was read, much regretting his inability to attend the celebration.

Mr. Sherman, the Secretary of the United States Treasury, in a speech given at Mansfield, Ohio, yesterday week, stated that the Government by its funded operations since the 1st of March had saved over three million of dollars in annual interest.

The Governor of Pennsylvania has called for two regiments of three-months' volunteers to replace the militia in the mining districts.

Intelligence received at New York state that on the 14th inst. a band of Mexican thieves drove a herd of cattle across the Rio Grande. Mexican troops are concentrating at Camargo, opposite the Ring Gold Barracks.

INDIA.

The Calcutta correspondent of the *Times*, in a telegram of Sunday's date, states that the reports for the past week show that there is little if any change for the better in the harvest prospects. There has been a good fall of rain in Malabar, in parts of Tinnevely, and at the Neilgherries, and showers in Salem, Tanjore, South Arcot, Chingleput, Bellary, parts of Kurnool, and Kistna. The dry crops in these districts have been somewhat benefited, but more rain is wanted. Showers fell in Nellore, Cuddapah, North Arcot, and Coimbatore. None fell in Trichinopoly. There were showers in Mysore, and the prospects there have somewhat improved. From Bombay the reports are as follow:—There was good rain in Kanara and Dharwar; more is wanted in Belgaum and Caladgi; the prospects are good in Sattara and Sholapore; rain is urgently needed in Poonah, Ahmednugger, and Konkeir; the condition of the crops is very bad in Khandeish, Nassick, and Goojerat. The last official report of the Bombay Government—that for the week ending Aug. 9—is more satisfactory than might have been expected. The condition of the people in the worst districts is described as fairly good. Anxiety is felt for Goojerat and Kattywar, which have not hitherto been included in the famine area, and precautionary measures are being adopted. In Scinde the rivers are very low, and water is therefore wanted. The prospects are generally good in the Central Provinces, but rain is wanted in some parts for the rice crop. Rain is urgently needed in Berar. Only partial showers have fallen in Central India. Distress is impending in Gwalior. Rain still holds off in Rajpootana, where a great loss of crops is likely to occur. The drought continues in the North-West Provinces, except at Benares. There has been no rain in the Punjab, where the crops are drying up. The prospects are generally very favourable in Assam, Burmah, and the greater part of Bengal, but more rain is wanted in Sarun and Orissa. On the whole, the prospects of the autumn crops may be regarded as hopeless in Southern India, most critical in Western, Central, and Northern India, and fairly good in Eastern India.

The relief committee at the Madras meeting have published an appeal for help. They describe the miserable condition of the people of the affected districts, who want not only food, but also clothes and shelter. Their houses are roofless, the thatch having been given to cattle and the rafters sold to provide food. Whole districts are suffering from the pressure of prices, which are double those which prevailed during the Bengal famine. Help from private charity is urgently required, and the appeal concludes by

soliciting subscriptions. It is understood that a meeting will be held in Calcutta for the purpose of appointing a committee to co-operate with the Madras committee. The Viceroy left Simla on the 16th inst. for Poonah and Madras. In Madras the Duke of Buckingham spares no labour. The local officers are doing their duty manfully.

AUSTRALIA.

By a telegram from Melbourne to the 17th inst. we learn that the Victoria Budget has been presented to Parliament, and that it shows a deficit of £380,000, which the Government proposes to cover by a land tax and an import duty on live stock.

The death is announced of Count Constabile, an eminent Italian archæologist.

The *Standard* learns that the differences between Mr. Scudamore and the Porte have been satisfactorily arranged, and that Mr. Scudamore retains his official position.

A handsome font of Devonshire marble, the gift of the parishioners of Plympton, was sent last Saturday from Plymouth to the proposed cathedral at Pretoria, the capital of the Transvaal.

The Queen of Madagascar has, by public proclamation, liberated the whole of the slaves in the island. By a treaty with England in 1865 she engaged that the practice of buying and selling slaves should be discontinued; but, her subjects having evaded the treaty to a great extent by pretending that their slaves were purchased before the treaty came into force, the decisive step taken by the Queen has been rendered necessary.

THE INDIAN FAMINE RELIEF FUND.

The Lord Mayor has received from Sir Thomas Biddulph a telegram as follows:—"The Queen commands me to inform you that her Majesty will give £500 towards the Indian Famine Fund."

His Lordship has received a communication also from the Prince of Wales, stating that the distressing accounts from India of the terrible famine now raging in the southern parts of that country have caused him the greatest concern, inclosing a cheque for five hundred guineas as a donation in aid of the relief fund now being raised by his Lordship, and expressing the hope that the Lord Mayor's appeal to the public may meet with the prompt and generous response it deserves.

The Princess of Wales has sent a hundred guineas and Prince Leopold £50 to the fund.

A letter from Miss Florence Nightingale, inclosing £25 for the Indian Famine Relief Fund, has also been received, expressing her great pleasure that such a fund has been originated at the Mansion House.

Among the sums received at the Mansion House for the fund are—Messrs. N. M. Rothschild and Sons, and Messrs. Baring Brother and Co., £1000 each; the widow of the late Mr. G. Ashburner, of Calcutta, Lord Salisbury, Lord Northbrook, Messrs. Arbuthnot and Co., and Messrs. Stern Brothers, £500 each; Messrs. J. Huth and Co., £250; Messrs. Truman, Hanbury, Buxton, and Co., £210; the Earl of Derby, £200; and several donations of £100. The contributions received up to Wednesday night amounted to over £24,000.

The Lord Mayor has formed a committee, including, among others, Lord Northbrook, Sir N. M. de Rothschild, M.P., Mr. Kirkman Hodgson, M.P., Mr. Edward Baring, Mr. Hugh Matheson, Mr. Charles Arbuthnot, Mr. Francis Buxton, the Hon. H. Bourke, Mr. John Fleming, C.S.I., and Mr. Arthur Hewitt.

Mr. Winzar, the cashier to the fund, took occasion on Wednesday to call the attention of the sitting Alderman, Sir R. Carden, to the fact that circulars had been issued by parties professing to be merchants and traders in the city of London, asking for subscriptions for the relief of the famine in India. He desired to state that these parties were unknown at the Mansion House, and had nothing whatever to do with the fund now being raised at the instance of the Lord Mayor, and it was considered advisable to caution the public in reference to the matter. Sir R. Carden observed that many benevolent persons were doubtless desirous to raise money for the relief of the famine, and it would be as well where this was the case that the parties should put them selves in communication with the Mansion House authorities.

Public meetings are being called in most of the large towns to take steps towards raising funds for the relief of the Indian famine. At a meeting at Manchester on Tuesday, under the presidency of the Mayor, it was determined to open a subscription for the relief of the sufferers by the famine, and a resolution was passed expressing the opinion of the meeting that it was the duty of her Majesty's Government to organise, at the cost, if need be, of our national exchequer, such measures of relief as would be adequate to the emergency. A public meeting was held on Tuesday afternoon at Southampton, under the presidency of the Mayor, for the purpose, and over £100 was subscribed in the room. At a meeting of the Edinburgh Town Council on Tuesday it was agreed that a subscription should be opened by the City Chamberlain in aid of the sufferers by the famine, and that the Corporation should head the list with a donation of £200.

At a meeting of Carnarvonshire magistrates Mr. Edwards has been appointed chairman of Quarter Sessions, in succession to Lord Newborough, resigned.

The annual horse show of the Royal Dublin Society began on Tuesday. The show is superior to that of last year in respect both to the number and the quality of the exhibits.

Harriet Smith, a domestic servant, has been presented by the painters of Maidstone with a valuable watch, in recognition of her courage and presence of mind in dragging in a painter through a bed-room window, when, by the fall of his ladder, he was left clinging to the roof of the house he was painting.

At the annual flower and vegetable show of the Alexandra district, at Penge, last Saturday, the prizes were distributed by Lady Lubbock. A short address was given by Sir John Lubbock, in the course of which he contrasted the peace and security with which the exhibitors had cultivated their gardens with the horrors of war of which the Turkish provinces were the scene, and expressed the hope that the Government might be able to keep England out of the war, without allowing the national interests to suffer. Amongst the prize-takers were the names of Messrs. Westcott, Harpin, F. Dace, Haynes, Denyer, Sale, Longman, and Leach. In the general competition, Mr. Toywood took the first and Mr. Woolmore the second prize; while Mr. Stuart carried off the palm for his collection of wild flowers.—The annual exhibition of plants and flowers in connection with the Lea Bridge Horticultural Society, established in 1865, took place on Monday, in the grounds of the society adjoining the Lea Bridge railway station. The number of plants and flowers exhibited surpassed that of any previous year.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

The race meetings of last week were of little more than passing interest. There was no St. Leger sensation at Stockton, as was the case when Pretender just scrambled home in front of Islam, his slovenly display foreshadowing the disgrace he was to suffer at Doncaster, or when the despised Jaga galloped Khedive down through a sea of mud. The Hardwicke Stakes, which was the chief two-year-old event of the meeting, fell to a useful colt by Adamas—Remnant, and Speculum had two smart representatives in Canute and Hazelnut; the last named being from the flying Nutbush, and therefore a half sister to Hazeldean. Egham furnished two very fair days' sport. Her clever victory in the King John Stakes showed Ambuscade to be a better filly than is generally supposed; and Chesterton won a couple of events in the gamest possible style. He beat John Day cleverly in the Queen's Plate, in which All Heart, perhaps the greatest impostor ever known, made his first appearance as a four-year-old, and played his favourite part of whipper in with his usual success.

A very heavy fall of rain on Monday made the York course somewhat holding, but the weather was quite fine on Tuesday, though half a gale of wind played sad havoc with the booths and temporary stands. The antagonism of Lady Golightly, Muscatel, and Helena made the Yorkshire Oaks unusually interesting. The first-named was conceding 4lb. to each of the others, and, as she was reported to be amiss, all the persistency of Archer's constant supporters could not save her from being the worst favourite of the three. If, however, she had the worst of the betting, she certainly had the best of the race; for, after waiting in the rear until past the distance, she shot to the front, and won cleverly by a length. Of course, after this, she was again backed for the St. Leger, 25 to 1 being taken pretty freely; but Chamant, Fontainebleau, and Co., will be very different opponents from the pair of moderate fillies she beat on Tuesday, and we do not fancy her in the least. After her form at Lewes the Convivial Stakes appeared such a certainty for Redwing that odds of 4 to 1 were laid on her. There is no doubt that she is a roarer, and the severe course and holding ground naturally did not suit her; still, she appeared to be winning pretty easily until within a hundred yards of home, when she began to stop, and Fair Lyonesse, a daughter of Lord Lyon and Fairminster, who was in the receipt of 10 lb., just managed to catch her and make a dead-heat of it. Redwing afterwards walked over, and the stake was divided. The North of England Biennial Stakes was called a two-mile race; but as, for some unaccountable reason, the quartette engaged cantered as slowly as possible for a mile and a half, it really resolved itself into a T.Y.C. spin, and Strathmore only just got home a head in front of Wood Anemone. The former afterwards receded some points in the Leger quotations, though, for the reason given above, no notice should be taken of this performance, and he has really grown into a remarkably nice colt; but we should fancy that his place at Doncaster will be about fourth.

The Royal Victoria Yacht Club Regatta was brought to a close yesterday week, when the race round "the Wight" for the Commodore's Cup was easily won by Colonel Markham's Vol-au-Vent (time, 4 h. 47 min. 8 sec.), the second prize being taken by the Florinda (time, 4 h. 49 min. 58 sec.); and the race for yachts of thirty tons and under fell to the Enriqueta.

On Monday and Tuesday the Royal Albert Yacht Club Regatta took place. We hear from Southsea that on the first day Mr. Borwick's Neva had no difficulty in winning the race for 40-ton cutters, her time being 4 h. 23 min. 7 sec., whilst the time of the only other yacht that lasted out the match, Christine, was 4 h. 54 min. 46 sec.; the race for 20-ton cutters resulted in a victory for the Vanessa by a minute over the Enriqueta; the 10-ton race was won by the Lily, which came in three minutes before the Mildred; and Allouette vanquished Bayonette in the 9-ton race. On Tuesday, despite the rough weather, the regatta was finished; and the Jullanar beat the Ada and Florinda in the yawl-race without taking time allowance from either; the Miranda coming to grief in the schooner-match, the Corinne won the prize; the Christine worsted the Bloodhound and Myosotis in the cutters-match; and the Corinthian Prize for 15-ton yachts, the competing craft manned and sailed by amateurs, only tempted two little yachts to start, the Fairlie and the Koh-i-noor, the latter of which soon retired in favour of Mr. Sinclair's Fairlie.

It is impossible to conceive anything more miserable than the scene on the racecourse on Wednesday. Rain fell in torrents during the whole afternoon, the ring soon became a perfect slough of despond, and towards the end of the day the course was fairly under water in places. Fair Lyonesse could never make Strathfleet gallop in the Filly Stakes, and we are forced to the conclusion that Redwing cannot be quite herself just now, or there would have been no dead-heat in the Convivial Stakes. Sugar Loaf was made favourite of the seven which started for the Ebor St. Leger; but he had nothing to do with the finish, which lay between Sunray and Albert Edward, the former winning very easily indeed. By this time the course had become frightfully heavy, and the warmest admirers of Hampton began to think that no horse in the world could carry 9 st. 3 lb. successfully through such a sea of mire, so, when ten numbers were hoisted for the Great Ebor, the offers on the field became more and more liberal. It was almost impossible to distinguish the colours through the mist and blinding rain, but, as far as we could make out, Escort (6 st. 10 lb.) made most of the running at a cracking pace, and Glendale (8 st. 1 lb.) lay right away last. At the distance, Il Gladiatore (5 st. 12 lb.) and Mrs. Pond (5 st. 8 lb.) came on alone, a pretty race home resulting in a clever victory for Il Gladiatore. Agglethorpe (7 st.), pulling up, was placed third; but there is little doubt that Hampton, who once more ran a great horse, could have filled that position. The colt by Scottish Chief—Hawthorn Bloom, who has hitherto always been "doomed to be near but never to be first," made short work of his four opponents in the Prince of Wales's Stakes; and the remaining races of the day may safely be passed over without comment.

Owing to constant interruption from rain, two out of the three great county cricket-matches which were played at the end of last week ended in draws. This was specially hard on the Middlesex eleven, who could not have lost their match with Notts, as they had only one wicket to take, and had an innings and ten runs in hand. For the former, the Hon. A. Lyttelton (100) and Messrs. A. J. Webbe (100) and W. H. Hadow (59), batted extremely well; and, on the other side, Mr. A. W. Cursham (67) and F. Wild (74) were the chief contributors. Kent v. Surrey was also drawn, after some heavy scoring on both sides, the names of Messrs. F. Penn (148, not out), Yardley (76), W. Lindsay (45), L. A. Shuter (88 and 30, not out), Lord Harris (64), and Jupp (91, not out), being most prominent. Gloucestershire defeated Yorkshire by nine wickets, E. Lockwood (23 and 82) being the only one of the latter eleven who scored largely; while, on the other side, Messrs. W. G. Grace (71), G. F. Grace (31 and 43, not out), E. M. Grace (53, not out), and Midwinter (68), all did well.

On Monday last Frederick Cavill made a second attempt

to swim the Channel, starting at Cape Grisnez, and he is reported to have accomplished the feat in about fourteen hours.

The one-hundred-miles walking-match between Messrs. J. E. Dixon and F. M. R. Dundas was commenced at Lilliebridge on Monday night last, and on the following day the former won by two miles, doing the distance in the splendid time of 20 hours 36 min. 8 sec, which is only about one hour and three quarters slower than the best on record.

POLITICAL MATTERS.

Mr. Gladstone visited the annual show of the Horticultural Society, held on the grounds of Hawarden Rectory, on Thursday week, but he made no speech, the reason assigned being the pressure of work arising from correspondence. The prizes were distributed by Mrs. Gladstone, and, the Mayor of Chester having proposed a vote of thanks to that lady, Mr. W. H. Gladstone, M.P., replied on her behalf.

Last Saturday, however, Mr. Gladstone made a long address on general politics. The members of the Salford and Over Darwen Liberal Associations, numbering over three thousand, visited Hawarden. At four o'clock the excursionists assembled in front of the castle in expectation of hearing Mr. Gladstone, and on the right hon. gentleman making his appearance, accompanied by Mrs. Gladstone, he was greeted with enthusiastic cheers. Replying to a vote of thanks for throwing open his park to the excursionists, Mr. Gladstone spoke of the autumn agitation of last year as an expression of the calm and sober judgment of the people of this country upon the Eastern Question, and dwelt emphatically on the necessity of keeping a vigilant watch over the Government, lest they should yet betray the country into war on behalf of the most abominable Government in Europe. The danger was that right-minded members of the Cabinet might be led astray by those who were not so right-minded. He hoped we might have a quiet autumn; but, should occasion require, the agitation of last year would be renewed in order to prevent our being dragged into war. His one word of advice to them was "vigilance."

Mr. Gladstone was visited at Hawarden Castle on Monday by about 2000 members of the Liverpool Liberal Association and of the Bacup Union of Liberal Associations, whom he addressed from the garden terrace of the castle on the subject of the borough and county franchises. Looking at the manner in which counties are now intermingled in this country, and the vast populations which have become so thoroughly borough people in character, he said, it was the height of absurdity as well as the height of injustice to adhere to the principle of exclusion which has hitherto been acted upon. England was in the main a self-governing country, and if it was badly governed it was the fault of the people themselves, and they must take the consequences if they elected a Parliament which proved unsatisfactory. He had confidence in the people of England, and he therefore looked forward with interest to an extension of the county franchise. Mr. Gladstone also referred to the Eastern Question, and alleged that among our Ambassadors and Consuls in Turkey there have been undisguised partisans on the wrong side, who have been misled by prejudice, and whose statements must be received with considerable reserve.

A deputation of London Irishmen waited upon Mr. Butt M.P., yesterday week to represent to him that the policy of Mr. Biggar and Mr. Parnell was popular among Irishmen, and to learn his views thereupon. In reply, Mr. Butt said he would neither lead the policy of obstruction nor have anything to do with it, though he was aware that the Irish in Great Britain were altogether in favour of it. He attributed his comparative inaction during the late Session to the illness which attacked him early in the year, and indicated that next year there would be more activity shown, perhaps, by raising the question of Irish grievances on the Estimates. He further said that the Whigs understood that they could not return to power without Irish aid, which they would have when they accepted Home Rule; and that when the Home-Rule members numbered eighty, Parliament would not be able to resist the demand of a united nation. Whoever attempted to divide the Home-Rule party would have as serious responsibility to answer for.

A Home-Rule gathering took place last Saturday at Glasgow. A procession, accompanied by bands of music, marched through the principal streets of the town to the village of Cathcart, about four miles distant, where a platform was erected in a field and various speeches were delivered. Mr. O'Donnell, M.P., said that the gathering was one of which Ireland should be proud. The assembly was such a one as might have gathered around O'Connell on the hill of Tara. Irishmen had conciliated the Government long enough. They now meant to stand upon their rights until they had them granted. Ireland would be the weak spot in the British Empire. He owed his supreme allegiance to the Irish people, and he would always appeal to them as his ultimate judges.

A letter from The O'Donoghue, M.P., published in a Dublin journal, has exasperated the extreme National party. He treats the Parnell and Biggar section with great contempt, and declares their patriotism to be an absurdity.

A public meeting, called by the supporters of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell, was held in the Rotunda, Dublin, on Tuesday evening. Mr. W. H. O'Sullivan, M.P., presided, and the speakers included Mr. Biggar and Parnell. A resolution was passed expressing admiration of the Parliamentary conduct of Messrs. Biggar and Parnell. Great excitement prevailed.

Mr. Laing, M.P. for the county of Orkney, addressed his constituents on the 17th inst., dwelling principally in the course of his speech on the present aspect of the Eastern Question. He expressed his satisfaction at the firm attitude of the Government, and said that, should Russia defeat Turkey, the former must not be allowed to dictate terms in Constantinople.

General Grant has accepted an invitation from the Corporation of Stratford-on-Avon to visit that town next month.

A handsome silver service of plate has been presented to Mr. John Howard, in recognition of his services as town clerk and clerk of the peace at Portsmouth for forty-two years.

Early on Wednesday morning it was discovered that the house of Mr. Charles Read, Rosendale-road, Bromley, Kent, had been entered by thieves, and plate valued at nearly £1000 stolen. The premises were thoroughly ransacked, the family at the time being abroad. Several keys, a jemmy, and other housebreaking tools were left in the library, and it is supposed that the burglars were disturbed whilst engaged in the robbery.

Until the return of the Court from Scotland in November the state apartments at Windsor Castle will be open to the public on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays, between the hours of eleven and four. Free tickets of admission are issued at the office of the "Royal Windsor Guide," Castle-hill. The Albert Memorial Chapel is open every Wednesday, Thursday, and Friday, from twelve till three. Tickets are not required.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Drapers' Company have contributed 100 guineas towards the fund for providing a new building for the British Horological Institute.

Mr. William Thornton, the senior churchwarden of St. Pancras parish, on Wednesday publicly presented a drinking-fountain to the vestry, in the presence of a number of the local authorities and the general public. The fountain has been erected in the St. Giles's-in-the-Fields portion of the St. Pancras Gardens.

The beginning of another great public improvement in St. Pancras has been inaugurated by Mr. Charles Greenwood, chairman of the finance committee of St. Pancras vestry, formally taking possession of the ground at the junction of Gordon House-lane with Highgate-road, which has been bought by the vestry for the purpose of widening the lane.

A public meeting having for its object the earlier opening of Kew Gardens to the public on week days and the removal of the brick wall recently raised upon the Richmond road, was held on Tuesday at the Kew Institute. The Rev. P. W. Knott, Vicar, was called to the chair. Resolutions in support of these objects were agreed to, and a committee appointed to carry them out.

A fête in aid of the Metropolitan and City Police Orphanage, at Twickenham, was held on Wednesday at the Alexandra Palace, when, in addition to extra amusements, ten police bands played in different parts of the ground. The proceedings terminated with a pyrotechnic display by Mr. James Pain, the principal set piece being a representation in fireworks of the façade of the Police Orphanage.—The Drapers' Company has given fifty guineas to this orphanage, which now maintains 200 children.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that the total number of paupers at the end of the second week in August was 76,862, of whom 36,212 were in workhouses and 40,650 received out-door relief. Compared with the corresponding week of 1876 these figures show an increase of 5, but as compared with the corresponding weeks of 1875 and 1874 they show a decrease of 5898 and 14,832 respectively. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 728, of whom 478 were men, 199 women, and 51 children.

Many of the late Lady Augusta Stanley's American friends have manifested a desire to contribute to the fund which is being raised for the purpose of perpetuating that lamented lady's memory in connection with the Westminster Training School and Home for Nurses. The list of American subscribers includes the names of Mr. Longfellow, Mr. Emerson, Mr. James Russell Lowell, Mr. Cyrus W. Field, Mr. George W. Childs, Mrs. Charles Francis Adams, the Governor of Massachusetts, Mrs. Burlingame, and the Rev. Dr. Osgood. A sum of 1000 dols. has already been contributed. We understand that Mr. Russell Sturgess, of Messrs. Baring Brothers, and Mr. J. S. Morgan, of 22, Old Broad-street, have expressed their willingness to receive subscriptions from Americans resident in or passing through England.

According to the return of the Registrar-General, 2611 births and 1309 deaths were registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births exceeded by 277, whereas the deaths were 276 below, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The deaths included 21 from smallpox, 49 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 12 from diphtheria, 18 from whooping-cough, 28 from different forms of fever, and 194 from diarrhoea; thus to the seven principal diseases of the zymotic class 346 deaths were referred, against 315 and 300 in the two preceding weeks. These deaths were 117 below the corrected average number from the same diseases in the corresponding week of the last ten years. Different forms of violence caused 44 deaths. The mean temperature was 63.7 deg., or 2 deg. above the average. The duration of registered sunshine in the week was 39.1 hours out of the 101.9 hours that the sun was above the horizon.

A special general meeting of shareholders of the Metropolitan District Railway was held on Monday at the Westminster Palace Hotel, when a resolution was passed for raising capital to proceed with the works of the Ealing Extension Line, and a working agreement with the Inner Circle Completion Company respecting the Aldgate Extension was adopted.—The half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the Great Northern Railway Company was held yesterday week at King's-cross station. Lord Colville, who presided, explained that the reduction of the dividend was owing to the large amount of compensation that had been paid in consequence of the accidents at Abbott's Ripton and Arlesey siding. Some discussion took place, after which the chairman said the directors were still open to a fair offer of amalgamation from the directors of the Great Eastern Railway Company, but the Great Northern would give no guarantee, nor would they take the line over until it was put in proper order. The report was adopted.—At the half-yearly meeting of shareholders of the London and North-Western Railway, held on Wednesday, Mr. R. Moon, the chairman, spoke in strong condemnation of the policy of strife and competition amongst railway companies, which policy had, he said, spoilt the cake they had to divide. The report was adopted, and a dividend at the rate of 6 per cent. on the ordinary stock was declared.

Mr. H. S. Northcote has succeeded Mr. Northcote as private secretary to the Chancellor of the Exchequer.

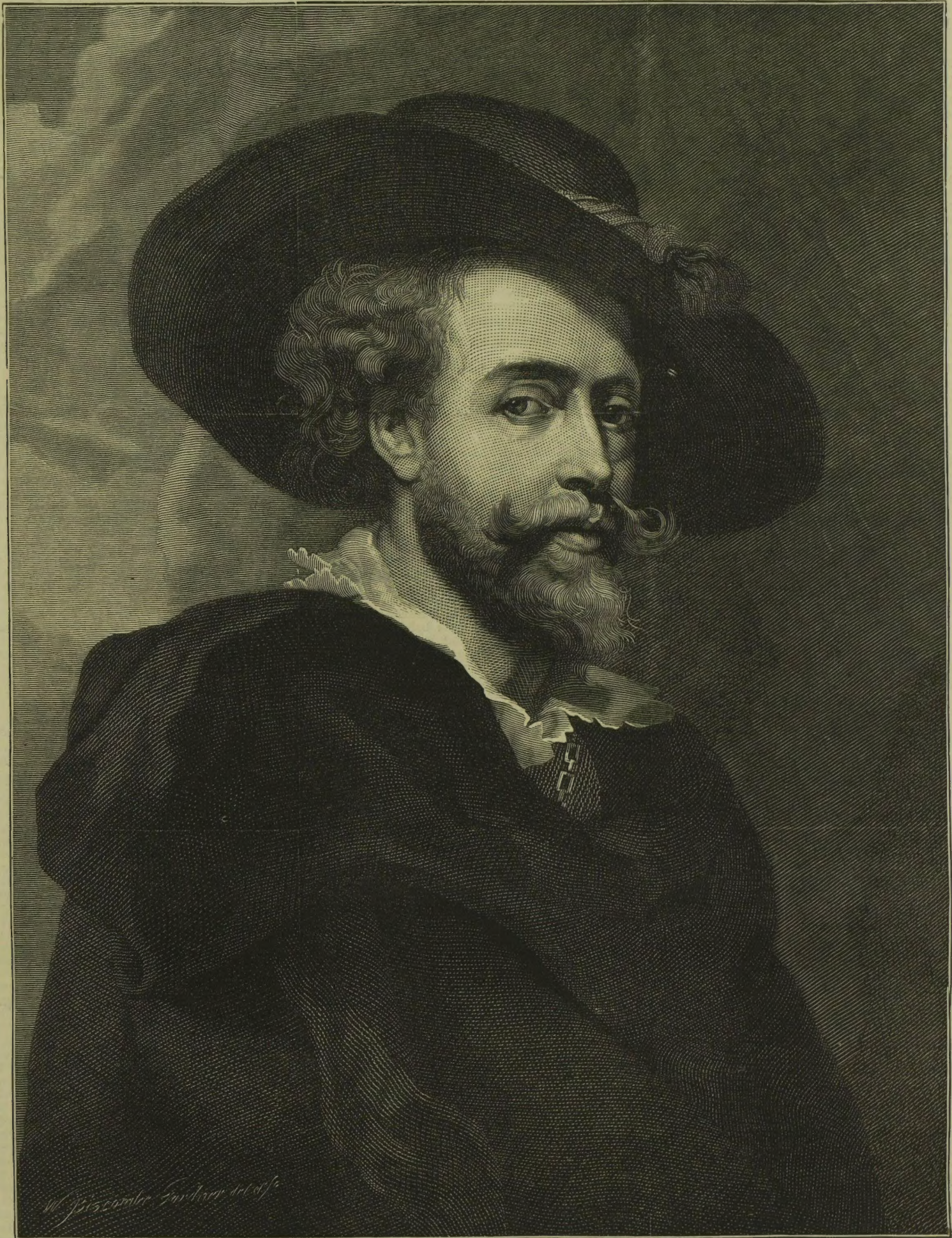
Colonel Wellesley, the British Military Attaché, left London yesterday week, on his return to the head-quarters of the Russian army in Bulgaria.

The Countess of Leicester on Wednesday laid the foundation stone of a convalescent home at Hunstanton, which is about to be erected as a memorial of the recovery of the Prince of Wales from his serious illness a few years ago. The Earl of Leicester, Lord Lieutenant of Norfolk, has contributed the sum of £1000 towards it, and the Prince of Wales fifty guineas. About £1500 is still required to complete the home. Preliminary to the ceremony, a public luncheon was served at the Sandringham Hotel, at which the Earl of Leicester presided.

The tenth annual show of the Battle Floral and Horticultural Society was held on Wednesday, by the kindness of the Duke of Cleveland, in the grounds of Battle Abbey, which was thrown open during the day to the numerous visitors who came by special train from Tunbridge Wells, Hastings, Sevenoaks, and other towns. The extra prizes offered to ladies only for hand bouquets was won by Mrs. H. Jenner, Mrs. B. H. Jenner, and Mrs. Luff; for table decorations by Mrs. Luff and Mrs. Tapner. The best floral device (a flower garden model) was won by Mrs. James Jenner. The prizes given by the Duchess of Cleveland for the prettiest and neatest garden either in Battle or on the Duke's estate were won by James Turner, John Harris, and William Gower; and the special prizes given by Mr. and Mrs. Brassey as an encouragement to cottagers for window gardening were won by Mrs. E. Foster, Mrs. J. Jenner, and Mrs. James Turner.



AN INCIDENT OF THE BATTLE OF PLEVNA: DEATH OF COLONEL ROSENBAUM, OF THE ARCHANGEL REGIMENT.
A SKETCH FROM INFORMATION SUPPLIED BY CAPTAIN DAHNHAUER.



SIR PETER PAUL RUBENS, THE GREAT FLEMISH PAINTER: DIED 1640.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

I have lately had, I can scarcely say the pleasure, but at all events the labour, which, if we delight in it, should physic pain, of reading through, from titlepage to colophon, the bluebook containing the evidence taken before a Select Committee of the House of Commons appointed to inquire into the operation of the law of lunacy as regards the security offered by it against violations of personal liberty. There were just 582 closely printed folio pages to peruse; and the pain at which I hinted needed a good deal of physic, since I can candidly say that I never read a more painful book in my life. Of the nature of the testimony proffered by the ladies and gentlemen who have been locked up in madhouses when, as they conceived, they were perfectly sane, it would not be permissible, just now, to say one word, as the Committee, in consequence of the late period of the Session at which their sittings were brought to a close, have deferred drawing up a report until next year.

Meanwhile, I should strenuously advise Mr. Charles Reade, Mr. Wilkie Collins, and others of our melodramatic novelists, to read, mark, learn, and digest the contents of this appalling tome. It has given me the horrors; just as I remember (it must be nearly fifteen years ago) having those same horrors after a visit to Bedlam, of which I wrote a description in this Journal. Dr. (afterwards Sir Charles) Hood and Dr. Helps, the chief and the assistant physician of Bethlehem Hospital at the period of which I speak, are both dead.

Among the subscribers to the admirable "Turkish Compassionate Fund" I find, in the columns of a contemporary, the name of a small philanthropist who signs herself "Ethel," and who, sending three shillings to the fund, expresses a wish that all the little boys and girls in England would give some of their pocket-money to help to buy food for the poor Turkish sufferers. Now, in the interests of all the little boys and girls in England, I must protest. Let grown up people subscribe as much as ever they can to this most beneficent object; but leave the pocket-money of the "small infantry" alone. I am speaking deliberately when I say that children are often made to hate the sacred name of Charity through the injudicious influences brought to bear on them by their elders to make them part with their little shillings and pence. It is impossible that they should understand the bearings of the cause to which they are enjoined to give support; and, secretly, they resent the filching away from them of their petty cash. Read a chapter on that head in "Bleak House."

Will chicken-hatching by artificial heat, ostensibly so easy and so practical a process, ever have a practical outcome in this country? The question may be worth asking, since about every ten years or so we hear a great deal about some newly-patented machine for artificial incubation, and then the nine-days' wonder is reconsigned to oblivion, and poultry remains as dear as ever it was, which is about thrice as much as it should be. Meanwhile more practical foreigners are hatching their eggs by machinery at a furious rate; and I read that among the apparatus at an agricultural show held at Antwerp in connection with the Rubens tercentenary there was a hydro-incubator, the object of which is to supersede altogether the use of the brood-hen. By this machine 450 eggs can be hatched at a time; and the process is said to be as successful in producing ducklings as chickens. Artificial "brood mothers" to shelter the youngsters while feeding were likewise shown. Mem.: Did not Signor Carlo Minasi, a well-known musician domiciled in England, and the son (if I mistake not) of the celebrated draughtsman in pen and ink, devote himself to the science of "aviculture," and patent, some twenty years since, a "gallo-incubator" of some kind? What has become of Carlo Minasi and his invention? I ask because I want chickens to be a shilling apiece instead of four and sixpence. We are mainly at the mercy of the French for our eggs, which we import by the million instead of producing them at home; and as regards fowls and ducks, we are the abject slaves of the "higglers" and the poulterers.

Most pilgrims to the dear old city of Antwerp will remember at least the exterior of the edifice in the Marché de Vendredi with the inscription over the principal entrance, "Officina Plantina." This is the house of the famous Flemish printer of the sixteenth and seventeenth century, Christopher Plantin, which subsequently passed into the hands of the Moretus family and their collateral descendants, and has now been bought by the municipality of Antwerp for a sum of 1,200,000*fr.*, and thrown open to the public. It is said to be a wonderful old mansion, full of antique furniture, pictures, statues, engravings, books, printing-presses and types; and among the literary treasures are some 12,000 letters addressed to the Plantins by the greatest scholars of the Renaissance.

I am a bibliophile (I hope), but not a bibliomaniac, in the Dibdin sense of the term, and know very little about the value of the Plantin editions of the classics; but I know that I bought the other day, at an out-of-the-way bookstall, for ten shillings, a superb Plantin Horace, edited by Cruquius, quarto, bound in white vellum, embossed with gold, turn-over edges, and which one of the many book-plates inside the cover proclaimed to have belonged at one time to Dr. Samuel Parr. Was this a "find," Mr. Quaritch, or are Plantin Horaces "down" in the market?

Professor Graham Bell may esteem himself a very fortunate "scientist" indeed not to have been born in that sixteenth or seventeenth century at which I have just been glancing. His telephone, which has just been tried, with literally astounding success, at Plymouth, would have been thought three hundred years ago a little too magical to be "canny," and if the Dominicans had got hold of him as they did of Galileo it might have gone hard with him. Professor Bell's organ was in the Guildhall at Plymouth, a quarter of a mile distant from the place of meeting of the Mechanical Section, and, through the intermediary of the telephone, the strains of "God Save the Queen" were distinctly transmitted from the Guildhall to the section-room.

Whether this wonderful invention will prove a blessing or the reverse to mankind it is premature to speculate upon; yet it seems to me that Professor Graham Bell's apparatus must inevitably prove of signal advantage to at least four classes of society: I mean popular clergymen, popular statesmen, popular actors, and popular lecturers. Sir Boyle Roche's bird will be at length outdone; and public speakers will be enabled to be, not in two, but in half a dozen places at once. Dean Stanley may preach in Westminster Abbey, and York, Edinburgh, Chicago, and Calcutta may almost simultaneously listen to his eloquent periods; Mr. Gladstone may perorate (axe in hand) about the Eastern Question at Hawarden and be audible in London or in Dublin; and Mr. Henry Irving may play Hamlet ("To be or not to be" has already been declaimed by telephone) in as many provincial theatres as he desires without ever stirring from the Lyceum.

A great invention is made, or a great undertaking accomplished. It is for awhile, as a novelty, lauded to the skies. Then we grow accustomed to it, and cease to praise it; it is found that the invention has been superseded by some newer discovery, or that the thing of which we were all once so vain-glorious is past service and must be replaced by something else. This is the way of the world, and of all things sub-lunary. In a recent sitting of the Mechanical Section of the British Association Mr. Douglas, the Trinity House Engineer, very calmly stated that the famous Eddystone Lighthouse was about to be demolished. Smeaton's great structure has served its turn, and is to be pulled down.

I am sorry. The engineering reasons for the demolition of the renowned Pharos on the Eddystone rocks are, of course, adequate. There is nothing, it would seem, the matter with the lighthouse itself; but the particular reef on which it stands has been so injured by the waves that ere long the foundation (so say the engineers) must disappear, and the tower with it, unless it be removed. The announcement made by Mr. Douglas took the sages assembled at Plymouth by surprise. There is nothing to be astonished at; still it may be as well to remember that the Eddystone (first stone laid June 12, 1757; last stone laid Aug. 24, 1759) is only a hundred and seventeen years old; a mere baby among lighthouses. The Colossus of Rhodes was set up contemporarily with the Pharos at Alexandria, *n.c.*, 300; and the last fragments of the Colossus were not cleared away (the Saracens sold the old bronze to a Jew) until *A.D.* 572.

"Spare the rook," says Mr. Frank Buckland, "and you will stamp out the Colorado beetle." I am decidedly in favour of sparing the rook, and indeed every other living thing that can possibly be spared (as a rule, we destroy about ten times more life than there is any need to take away), and for ages past the farmers of Norfolk have habitually encouraged the breeding of rooks as a reward for their services in freeing the corn-land from cockchafer grubs. On the other hand, the rook's own character is by no means an immaculate one. He devours unconscionable quantities of corn; and although a rookery is held to be a very picturesque adjunct to the grounds of an old country mansion, the birds have an unpleasant habit of eating the topmost and tenderest shoots of young trees, and, in a plantation, are a decided nuisance. G. A. S.

THE RUBENS FESTIVAL.

The Tercentenary Festival of the birth of Rubens has been held at Antwerp during the past week. In our last week's Paper we gave the programme of these proceedings, and our Extra Supplement was an Engraving of the great Flemish painter's celebrated work, "The Descent from the Cross," which is in Antwerp Cathedral. The Portrait of Rubens, by himself, which is presented in this Number of our Journal, seems to warrant a few notes, merely to assist the reader's memory, concerning his famous personal career.

It has been considered hitherto doubtful whether he was actually born at Antwerp or at Cologne, or at another place on the Rhine. The precise day of his birth, in 1577, was June 29. His father, John Rubens, was a citizen of Antwerp, and one of the municipality, but had been compelled, by the political disturbances in the Netherlands, to remove to Cologne shortly before Peter Paul Rubens was born. It has now, however, been ascertained that the wife of John Rubens, and mother of Peter Paul, had been left at Antwerp; and it is certain that the families of both parents belonged to that city. They were Roman Catholics, and he was, therefore, brought up in the faith of that Church, passing his youth chiefly at Antwerp. In his sixteenth year he was placed as a page in the household of the Countess of Lalaing, but disliked that service, and soon returned home. He chose to become a painter, and was the pupil successively of Tobias Verhaeght, Adrian van Oort, and Otho Venius, till the age of twenty-three, when he went to Italy. He had letters of recommendation from the Archduke Albert, the Austrian Viceroy of the Netherlands, to the Duke Vincenzo Gonzaga, of Mantua, who appointed him a gentleman of the chamber at his Ducal Court. Rubens now devoted himself to studying the pictures of Giulio Romano, of Titian, and of Paul Veronese, as well as other great Italian artists, both at Venice and Rome. In 1605 he was sent to Madrid, on a special mission from the Duke his master to King Philip III. of Spain. He had by this time acquired high reputation as a Court portrait-painter. Returning to Antwerp, he finally settled in his native place, under the patronage of the Archduke Albert and the Archduchess Isabella, an Infanta of Spain. Rubens about this time married his first wife, Elizabeth Brant, who died in 1626; his second wife, Helen Forman, was much younger. Both wives are depicted, with himself, in several of his pictures of domestic scenes. He was a very prosperous man, and renowned all over Europe. Between 1620 and 1625 he was much employed at Paris in painting historical pictures for the decoration of the Louvre and the Luxembourg. At Paris he gained the personal acquaintance of the Duke of Buckingham, favourite of James I. and Charles I. This led to his being sent to England, in 1629, as Ambassador to the last-named King, who bestowed a knighthood upon him, and commissioned him to paint the ceiling of the Banqueting-house at Whitehall. The allegorical picture of "War and Peace," which is in our National Gallery, was also painted for Charles I. Rubens was again and again called upon by the Infanta Isabella to exert his talents as a courtly diplomatist in her service, for which he was sent more than once to Madrid and to Paris. A multitude of the pictures, large and small, which were designed by him, and which are esteemed his work, must have been executed in a great measure by his numerous pupils and assistants. During the last five years of his life he was disabled by gout in the hands. He died in 1640, the sixty-third year of his age, and was interred in the Church of St. James, at Antwerp. Among his most eminent pupils were Vandyke and Jordaens, but the influence of his bold and commanding genius has been shown in a wide sphere of modern art, not confined to the Flemish school.

Her Majesty Queen Victoria has permitted photographs to be taken of the Rubens pictures at Buckingham Palace for the Antwerp exhibition of his works opened last Sunday. The King of Sweden, the Madrid Museum, the galleries of Oldenburg, Munich, Dresden, Cassel, the Hague, and Dublin, and several French galleries, have contributed copies of their pictures, as have the Duke of Buckingham and Earl Spencer. The Madrid Museum has sent not less than thirty new photographs. There are 1500 pictures known as the works of Rubens in existence, and the catalogue of the Exhibition shows the variety of subjects he treated. It is in the following sections:—Old Testament, New Testament, sacred history and allegory, Virgins, saints, fable, profane history and allegory, portraits, hunting-pictures, landscapes, miscellaneous subjects. There are many different treatments, which it will be interesting to compare, of the Adoration of the Magi, the Adoration of the Shepherds, the Descent from the Cross, and the Assumption of the Virgin. Besides the photographs and engravings of

Rubens, some relics of the master are exhibited, such as the sword given him by the Emperor, his collar, the diamond he wore in his hat, his autographs, and a remarkable tapestry belonging to him at the time when, in the character of a leading citizen of Antwerp, he arranged the triumphal entry of Ferdinand of Spain. About 500 pictures by various other artists are exhibited, with objects of ancient art. There is also the Plantin-Moretus exhibition, in Plantin's house, illustrating the history of printing and engraving in the Low Countries for two centuries and a half. The literary and antiquarian Congress has been engaged in some interesting discussions. The inauguration of a bust of Rubens at the Antwerp Museum, and the ceremony of a solemn visit to his tomb, with the performance of a grand musical and lyrical cantata in the Place Verte, added to the pageantry of a street procession, with superb triumphal arches at the Place de Meir and Place de la Commune, and a columnar trophy surrounded with statues of renowned Flemish artists, in the Horse Market, have filled Antwerp with a daily crowd of sightseers. One or more Illustrations may appear in our next.

THE BRITISH ASSOCIATION.

Our last Issue contained a brief abstract of the able opening address given by Professor Allen Thomson to the British Association for the Advancement of Science, which began its meetings at Plymouth on Wednesday week.

Sectional work began on Thursday, presidential addresses being delivered in most of the departments.

For interest, perhaps Mr. Pengeley's address carried off the palm. To hear him, the Mechanics' Institute was crowded, and he discoursed with spirit upon a subject which he has made wholly his own—that of cavern exploration. Mr. Pengeley is one of the few men who took part in the meeting of the Association at Plymouth thirty-six years ago. He devoted his opening paper in the Geological Section to a kind of history of cavern-hunting in Devon, where he claimed that this species of scientific investigation had its birth. Beginning with Oreston cavern, discovered in 1846 by the superintending constructor of the Plymouth breakwater, he mourned over the fruitlessness of the prolonged search made in that famous hole, and the bungle which was eventually made when, by a second discovery, a great revelation might have been expected. A cavern containing a large number of bones was broken into, but, unfortunately, there was no one at hand to superintend the exhumation of the specimens; the work was left entirely to the common workmen, and was badly done. Many of the remains were dispersed beyond recovery, the matrix in which they were buried was never adequately examined, and we were utterly ignorant, and must for ever remain so, as to whether they did or did not contain indications of human existence. He visited the spot from time to time and bought up everything to be met with, but other scientific work in another part of the country occupied him too closely to allow of more than an occasional visit. Mr. Pengeley, however, urged that many interesting discoveries had been made among the osseous remains, which, on a less extensive scale, were undertaken by other gentlemen. The principal of these was Mr. Godwin Austen, the well-known geologist, whose papers fully bore out all that Macenery had stated. In 1846 a sub-committee of the Torquay Natural History Society undertook the careful exploration of very small parts of the cavern, and their report was entirely confirmatory of the statements of their predecessors, that undoubted flint implements did occur mixed in the remains of extinct mammals in the cave earth beneath a thick floor of stalagmite. The sceptical position of the authorities in geological science remained unaffected, however, until 1858, when the discovery and systematic exploration of a comparatively small virgin cavern on Windmill-hill, at Brixham, led to a sudden and complete revolution, for it was seen that, whatever were the facts elsewhere, there had undoubtedly been found at Brixham flint implements commingled with remains of the mammoth and its companions, and in such a way as to render it impossible to doubt that man occupied Devonshire before the extinction of the cave mammals. Under the feeling that the statements made by Macenery and his followers respecting Kent's Hole were perhaps, after all, to be accepted as verities, the British Association, in 1864, appointed a committee to make a complete and systematic investigation of Kent's Hole, a cavern whose discovery had never been dated, and which was situated a mile from Torquay, in a small wooded limestone hill. Mr. Pengeley remarked upon the regularity of the deposits, and the invariability of the successive layers. The first course was a layer of limestone blocks and chips, which had fallen from the roof; then a layer of black mould, chiefly composed of decayed leaves and vegetable matter; thirdly, a stalagmite floor, from an inch to five feet in thickness; fourthly, a layer of charred wood, which was found nowhere else; fifthly, light red clay; sixthly, another stalagmite floor; and then the oldest of cavern deposits, composed of subangular and rounded pieces of dark red grit, embedded in a sandy paste of the same colour, with small angular fragments of limestone, and investing films of stalagmite, both prevalent in the cave earth. Large blocks of limestone were occasionally met with, and the deposit to which the name of breccia was given was of a depth exceeding that to which the exploration had yet been carried. The black mould yielded bones of man, dog, fox, badger, brown deer, bos longifrons, goat, pig, hare, rabbit, and seal. In it were also found numerous flint flakes and "strike lights," stone spindle whorls, fragments of curvilinear pieces of slate, amber beads, bone tools, including awls, chisels, and combs, bronze articles, such as rings, a fibula, a spoon, a spear head, a pin, pieces of smelted copper, and a great number and variety of potsherds. Hyena remains were found only in the stalagmite black bank and cave earth. Near Kent's Hole was Anstey's Cove, a cave open-mouthed, and containing signs of habitation by all kinds of quadrupeds. After describing the caverns at Brixham, Ash Hole, and Yealm Bridge, Mr. Pengeley summed up his views on human antiquity. The Kent's Hole men belonged to the Pleistocene times of biology, but man must have been in Devonshire before the hyena, and, perhaps, dwelt in Kent's Cavern ere the hyena had reached our shores.

Next in interest to Mr. Pengeley's paper came the Mathematical Section, which was opened by Professor Carey Foster, who quoted a number of illustrious authorities to prove "that, in the investigation of the causes of physical phenomena—or, in other words, of the connection between these phenomena and the conditions under which they occurred—the really decisive guidance was afforded by the study of their measurable aspects." The consequence was that, from the very outset of his investigations, the physicist had to rely constantly on the aid of the mathematician for, even in the simplest cases, the direct results of his measuring operations. Operations were entirely without meaning until they had been submitted to more or less of mathematical discussion. This was pressed home until it led to the no longer startling suggestion that mathematical processes might even be applicable to mind. "It, too," said Mr. Foster, "continues to move in a straight line, except in so far as it may be compelled

by impressed forces to change its direction. To put the matter a little differently, may we not look upon that fact as illustrating what is probably a general principle of mental action—namely, that the human mind has no more power to create an idea than the hand has to create matter or energy; our seemingly most original conceptions being in reality due to suggestions from without? There followed a discussion between Dr. Houghton and Sir William Thomson on the method of measuring geological time. Refusing to move the poles in any direction, on the ground that it required more physical force than he had at his disposal, Dr. Houghton suggested that the question was to be solved by estimating the friction of the water upon the earth's surface. Sir W. Thomson admitted the immovability of the poles, but declared that in order to work Dr. Houghton's theory it was necessary to suppose that the continent was suddenly created. Dr. Houghton read another able paper dealing with the increase in the length of the day, owing to the retardation of the earth's motion, caused by the attraction of the moon. The subject of wave motion as related to the doctrine of energy was discussed in papers by Professor Reynolds and Mr. Woodward.

The Society of Friends, which is in great strength at Plymouth, gave up their meeting house to the Economical Section, which, under the presidency of Earl Fortescue, proceeded to discuss, under due reserve, that side of the population question which has of late been very warmly debated. Earl Fortescue dwelt at some length on the subject in the paper which opened the section. He held that over-population was not likely to arise, and that the means proposed for checking it were immoral. The remainder of the paper was devoted to an argument in favour of substituting the county for the municipality as the unit in local self-government.—Mr. Stephen Bourne, who followed, returned to the first subject, and on all grounds, argued against recent alarms. He put forth as a scientific, no less than a moral fact, that large families did best, because they gave a stimulus to production, and he pointed to thinly inhabited colonies to prove that the fields were still open for human development. In the discussion which succeeded it was contended that if our population were thrifty and provident we should hear nothing of over-population.

In the Mechanical Section a paper by Mr. Barlow excited great attention. Last year, he being at the Niagara Falls, his son fell ill, and he had leisure to investigate the phenomena produced by great columns of water falling a considerable distance. He was especially struck with the constant pouring forth from the chasm of jets of water, carried fountain-like to an altitude higher than the stream above the fall. He noticed also that vibrations or shocks shook at intervals the windows of the hotel in which he was staying. He determined to investigate the apparent coincidence, and he observed that the water fell at first in a compact mass, then it divided into spray, and fell into the chasm. It at once occurred to him that the water carried with it no small proportion of air, and that the falling weight of water, imprisoning the air, must compress it until it became, so to speak, explosive. His explanation was that the explosive air sent up jets of water, just as dynamite when exploded under water would do. This explained what engineers have been puzzled to account for—the occasional rising of what were called "high waves," such as, for instance, took the bell off a lighthouse near Scilly a few years ago. Water dashing against rocks imprisons air, which explodes, and sends forth masses of water more destructive in their force occasionally than the waves themselves, which rise more than thirty-five feet in the heaviest Atlantic storms. Mr. C. E. Bramwell complimented Mr. Barlow upon an explanation which he was ashamed to say had never occurred to him, though he had puzzled himself over the same mystery.

In the Biological Section Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, the president, referred to the deep-sea soundings; while Professor M'Alister resumed the subject of embryology, drawing therefrom deductions in support of Darwinism.

The chief attraction in Section B (Chemical Science) was the address of the president, Dr. Abel, in which particular attention was called to the beneficial results of scientific research in connection with iron and steel industries.

In the Geographical Section, Admiral Sir Erasmus Ommanney, K.C.B., delivered an exhaustive address, in which he reviewed the progress of exploration and discovery. His remarks were largely directed to the course of Arctic discovery, in which he himself took a prominent part, having discovered the first traces of the unfortunate Franklin expedition.

A brilliant soiree, given by the Mayor and Corporation, closed the day's proceedings.

The work of the Association was resumed on Friday, but the genial weather had the effect of thinning the attendance in several of the departments.

In that devoted to Mathematical and Physical Science Sir W. Thomson gave an address, in which he contended that it was possible for life to exist on a meteoric stone down to the period at which it became imbedded in the earth. Mr. Preece next gave an account of the telephone, of which there are two kinds, one for the transmission of the sounds of the human voice, and the other for the transmission of varying musical tones. He traced the history of the instrument from its inception in 1832, by Mr. Page, an American physicist, down to the present time, now that it has been perfected by Mr. Graham Bell, of Boston. The great peculiarity of the instrument, he said, was its ridiculous simplicity, and this he went on to show by means of numerous diagrams and models. Mr. Preece said he had just returned from America, where he had conversed through wires thirty-two and twenty-four miles long. In Boston the telephone was used for business purposes, and he had himself so used it in that city. He was anxious to have spoken on that occasion with Exeter, but he feared it would not be possible to do this satisfactorily, because the wire would come in contact with other wires used for business purposes. It would be necessary to have the instruments connected by single wires before they could be extensively used. Sir W. Thomson and Professor Houghton caused much amusement by putting through the telephone a number of questions, the one with a broad Scotch accent, and the other in a rich Irish brogue. The experiments appeared to be highly satisfactory, conversation being easily maintained with an assistant who was about a quarter of a mile away. The attempt to communicate with Exeter was not so successful, owing probably to the reason explained by Mr. Preece.

In the department of Anthropology Mr. Francis Galton, F.R.S., delivered an address, which contained a record of part of his study of those groups of men who are sufficiently similar in their mental characters, or in their physiognomy, or in both, to admit one classification, as types of character such as are universally recognised as being exceedingly true to nature.

In the Chemical Section Dr. J. W. Russell described a new method of preventing the corrosion of iron by forming black oxide on its surface. In the same section Mr. Gladstone exhibited some candles, altered by long exposure to sea-water. Mr. Latimer Clarke had sent him some specimens of candles recovered from the wreck of a vessel sunk off the Spanish coast in 1702. They had remained submerged till 1875, a

period of 173 years. The wick had rotted away, leaving scarcely any trace of its existence, while the fatty portion has become a friable heavy substance of a dull white colour.

Politics and Political Economy were not very popular, yet one paper presented to the Economical Section led to warm discussion. It was by Sir James Watson, on the improvement of the sanitary condition of large towns. He described how in Glasgow, of which city he was a few years ago the Lord Provost, an improvement scheme which has since become famous was carried through Parliament in 1866. This measure was the direct precursor of the Artisans' Dwellings Act. Its results upon manners, morals, and health, were wonderful, and the whole condition of the displaced populace had been improved. Crime was less general, the police and the magistracy had less to do, and by model lodging-houses and cheap tenements the poorest had been provided for. He urged that what had been done at Glasgow could be done all over the kingdom.

In the Economic Science and Statistics Section Mr. Hyde Clarke, F.R.S., read a paper on the Debts and Liabilities of Sovereign and quasi-Sovereign States due to Foreign Creditors; and in the Mechanical Science Section the president, Mr. E. Woods, C.E., gave an address on the application of adequate brake power to control railway trains.

In the evening an address was delivered in the Townhall by Professor Warrington Smyth, of the School of Mines, Jermyn-street, on the Mines of Devon and Cornwall.

In one department which met on Saturday a discussion took place with reference to the colouring matter in hair, and Professor Rolliston gave a lecture on the flora and fauna of prehistoric times. But the day was mostly spent in excursions. The Mayor and Corporation of Exeter gave an entertainment, and the Bishop of Exeter and Sir Stafford Northcote spoke, the former on the need of intercommunication between the clergy and scientific men, the latter in praise of the association as a practical as well as a theoretical institution. In another excursion members saw some gunnery practice and torpedo explosions in the Hamoaze, and then went to the Eddystone. A third party went to Dartmoor and Lee Moor.

At the meeting of the general committee held on Monday it was resolved to hold the fiftieth anniversary meeting of the association in 1881 at York, the city in which the first meeting of the association was held in 1831. About the place of meeting in 1879 there was a friendly contest between Swansea and Nottingham, and in the end Swansea was chosen. Mr. William Spottiswoode, treasurer of the Royal Society, was appointed president elect of the Dublin meeting next year.

The sectional meetings showed a considerable decline in attendance. The trains to Cornwall and North Devon were crowded, and left behind only a comparative few inclined to take part in that pursuit of high science which the association is intended to foster.

The most popular section of the day was the Economic, which has been drawn to enter into a complete discussion of the whole population question. Dr. Farr introduced the question in a long paper, the statistics of which were valuable. Dr. Farr is an opponent of the Malthusian theories, and the figures he produced proved that practically he has the country at his back. Humanity, on the whole, is increasing in numbers, but is nowhere multiplying itself so rapidly as in England. It will take France more than 300 years to double its population at the present rate of progress; Italy more than 100 years; Spain more than 93 years; Austria, 86 years; the Netherlands, 77 years; Prussia, 64 years; and Sweden, 61 years. The fecundity of England is much better. We shall be twice as many as we are in little more than 53 years, so that there are men now living who will in all probability see the completion of the doubling process. Dr. Farr objected to artificial checks, on the ground that large numbers increased national strength. He asked whether it would not be better for France to increase and multiply, replenish North Africa, and restore its ancient greatness, than to set themselves against the laws of national increase. "No," was his advice to the people; "keep up your numbers, and trust in God." Lord Houghton, who followed Dr. Farr, took exception to this line of argument. It was true, he admitted, that increasing population increased national strength in time of war; but he argued that the patriot was called upon to consider that there was another and not less important side to the question, and that social and individual considerations must be allowed their part in the discussion. Poor men with large families struggling for existence would not transmit health and vigour to their too numerous children, nor train them with that freedom and health necessary to their future wellbeing, nor place them in such a position that they would be able to make the world what it should be to them, physically and morally, intellectually and socially. These children suffered, and the question ought therefore to be left to individual prudence.

Mr. Bramwell next propounded his scheme for giving London an efficient water supply. He strongly condemned the expensive plans which seemed now to be in favour with the metropolitan authorities and with the Government, declaring that for most domestic purposes the water we already possessed was perfectly well fitted. There was no need for spending ratepayers' money in buying companies, or in bringing a waste of water from long distances. All we required might be obtained perfectly well from the chalk. Artesian wells were not unknown in London, and they might be made to supply all the wants of the city for drinking purposes. They would yield a cheap, pure, and constant, and a practically unlimited, supply of the best water. The plan was received, in the discussion which followed, with great favour.

The business of the day in this section concluded with a paper by Dr. Hancock, proposing that the law of succession should be reformed upon what he termed "scientific bases."

In the Chemical Section Professor Gladstone gave a paper in confirmation, on chemical grounds, of the nebular theory of the creation of worlds—a confirmation based upon recent discoveries of the spectroscope. A nebulous mass made up of many chemical elements, gradually condensing to a centre—how should we find these elements distributed? The least volatile would form the liquid or solid nucleus, while the others would arrange themselves according to their volatility, condensing into cloud at various distances from the intensely heated centre; also, as Mr. Johnstone Stoney has shown, the gases would arrange themselves according to their relative density, the lightest gases being at the outside. In neither case, however, would the separation of the constituents be perfect for mechanical movements, and diffusion will always cause some portions of the less volatile bodies or denser gases to rise into the upper region. This is actually what is taking place in the sun at present. Supposing the solar system to have been originally a great revolving nebula of this description, condensing to a central sun, and forming from its outer portions smaller masses, such as the planets and their satellites or the comets and meteorites, we may expect these to consist principally of the more volatile or the lightest elements, with smaller portions of the less volatile or heavier ones. On arranging the elements according to the known or presumed density of their vapour, it is found that such is actually the case. The

plentiful elements, whether non-metallic or metallic, have always low atomic weights; the less plentiful ones are generally heavier, and the very rare ones have almost invariably high densities. This is still more strikingly the case with reference to the meteoric stones, which are composed almost without exception of elementary substances, which are light when in the gaseous condition.

Mr. G. Jeffreys read a paper on the Fossils procured by the late Arctic Expedition, which elicited a discussion. Papers were also read by Commander Cameron on the Proposed Stations in Central Africa as Bases for future Exploration; by Dr. J. Kirk on the Mungao District of East Africa; by Mr. F. Holmwood on the Kingani River in East Africa; by Mr. B. Hartshorn on the Ancient People and the Irrigation Works of Ceylon. Most of the papers elicited discussion.

In the evening Professor Odling discoursed in the Guildhall on the new metal, gallium.

The Mechanical Section was crowded on Tuesday to hear Professor Graham Bell, the inventor of the telephone. He said that, Mr. Preece having fully explained the constitution and operation of the telephone, he would describe the process by which the instrument had been brought to its present state. Many years ago his attention had been called to the formation of the vibrations of air during the production of speech. Then the idea of using electricity for the conveyance of such vibrations from one place to another arose in his mind. The speaker proceeded to explain in detail the failures he had encountered, the encouragement he had received, until every articulation, although somewhat muffled, was obtained, and finally, the present form, with its remarkable distinctness of expression, was reached. The telephone had been evolved from a consideration of the mechanism of the human ear. What ultimate form it may yet assume he did not know. He did not bring the instrument before the association as a perfect invention. It was yet only in its embryonic state. Experiments and investigations are still being carried on by himself and several scientific friends who have generously given him their help, and he hoped that by the time the association met next year considerable improvements will be introduced. Proceeding to make a few experiments, Mr. Graham Bell first brought into requisition his telephone organ for the purpose of producing a little music. Mr. Preece, communicating with the post office, asked an operator to put the section into telephonic connection with the Guildhall, and in a very short time a verse of "God Save the Queen," as if played on a harmonium, was distinctly heard. A song was afterwards played, and the operator at the post office sang "Auld Lang Syne," repeated several times the sentence, "To be or not to be, that is the question," and read a paragraph from a newspaper. The song and the sentence were easily and clearly heard by those of the audience seated near the instrument, but the articulation of the paragraph was not so successfully followed. In answer to a question, Mr. Bell stated that the report that a concert had been heard in America by means of the telephone was not correct, nor in the present state of the instrument did he consider that possible, although he himself had heard at a distance of two feet from the instrument the full harmony produced by a number of cornets played together. In reply to the same querist, he said he hoped he should not be repudiated as a British subject. He counted it an honour to have spent the greater part of his life on this side of the Atlantic—in fact, he had not been in the United States more than five years. An enthusiastic vote of thanks was accorded Mr. Bell.

A paper was read by Mr. J. N. Douglass, Engineer to the Trinity House, on the recent history of the Eddystone Lighthouse, showing the progress made in its illumination from the candle light of Smeaton to the present apparatus, which has an intensity 109 times greater for the service of the marines, at only four fifths the original cost per hour. The late undermining of the rock and the necessity for the erection of a new lighthouse were referred to. In the intended new structure a greater elevation and range of light was proposed; also increased intensity equal to the present first-class lights, as now exhibited at the Lizard and Start. A first-class fog signal would, probably, be introduced, for which the dimensions of the present tower are inadequate.

Captain Galton explained the elevated railway of New York, and Mr. G. Stevenson described the various advantages alike as respects cheapness of construction, facility and comfort in travelling, and avoidance of obstruction to the street traffic.

The other sections were thinly attended. The subject of the Colorado beetle was discussed, and there was to a great extent an agreement of opinion that the insect could not live in this country. The Rev. Professor Houghton summarised the results of the tidal observations made by the recent Arctic Expedition. An address on thrift was delivered by Mr. Bartley, manager of the National Penny Bank. Sir George Young, secretary to the Factory Commission, read a paper urging the advisableness of reducing to a system the privileges to work overtime which are given by the Factory Acts to particular trades. The importance of increasing the punishment of habitual drunkards formed the subject of a paper read by Dr. Hancock. A paper on the Bulgarians was contributed by Dr. Beddoe.

In the evening there was another brilliant conversation in the Guildhall.

Only two sections were opened on Wednesday. In the Mechanical Section Mr. Loftus Perkins claimed that he had invented a boiler which could not explode; and in the Economic Section Mr. Lawson Tait read a paper on Hospitalism, showing that large hospitals were dangerous.

The meeting of the general committee was held in the afternoon, and grants amounting in the whole to £1081 were made, at the instance of the recommendations committee, to promote research in connection with mathematics and physics, chemistry, geology, biology, statistics, and economic science, and mechanics. These grants are smaller than in former years, but it was explained by Captain Galton that the receipts had not come up to the amount received in previous years.

The concluding meeting was held in the Guildhall—Professor Thomson, President of the Association, in the chair. Professor Williamson, the treasurer, reported that the attendance at the meeting had included 161 old and 19 new life members, 238 old and 58 new annual members, 474 associates, 283 ladies, and 11 foreign members—making in all 12,171. The total sum of money received for the sale of tickets had been £1267. On the motion of Professor Williamson, seconded by Mr. Gwyn Jeffreys, an enthusiastic vote of thanks was presented to the President, the mover of the resolution expressing the intense delight with which he, as a student of science, had listened to the luminous address with which Professor Thomson inaugurated the meeting. The President, in replying, referred in feeling terms to the loss which the association as a body and science in general had sustained from the recent death of Mr. Gassiot, a gentleman who had done a great deal for science and who was also much beloved in all his social relations. As far as the meeting was concerned, he thought it but just to express his opinion that it had been crowned with great success. The meeting of 1877 then terminated.



THE WAR: MASSACRES AT YENI ZARA. SKETCHES BY THE "TIMES" NAVAL CORRESPONDENT.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



THE HAINKIOI PASS.

THE MASSACRES AT YENI ZARA.

We mentioned, a fortnight ago, that we had received from Captain James Gambier, R.N., the writer of several letters recently published by the *Times* as "from a Naval Correspondent," a series of Sketches representing the horrible proofs he found on the 17th ult., at Yeni Sagra (or Zara) of the butchery of its inhabitants by the Circassians and Bashi-Bazouks, two days before. Some of those Sketches are now put before our readers on the opposite page. There is first a view of the small Bulgarian town, which is situated in the plain south of the Balkans, half way between Eski Sagra and Yamboli, and on the branch line of railway connecting Yamboli with Adrianople. The town had nearly 6000 inhabitants. Captain Gambier's letter of the 18th ult., which has been reprinted in the weekly edition of the *Times* for Friday, the 3rd inst., gives a minute description of the horrors delineated in our Engravings from the drawings by his own pencil. The three corpses, one that of a woman, found together lying in a barn—also, that of the wife of Monin, who had been outraged, and then slaughtered, and finally buried under a heap of manure in the farm-yard—and the body of a man killed at his own house-door, where he stood in defence of his family—these ghastly witnesses to the worse than savage cruelty of the Sultan's

irregular troops are not to be denied. The testimony of Captain Gambier will be confirmed by that of Colonel Lennox and Lieutenant Chernside, R.E., Military Attachés to the British Embassy at Constantinople, and Dr. Leslie and Dr. Meyrick, belonging to the Society for the Relief of the Sick and Wounded. It must be remembered that what has been done at Yeni Zara is not an isolated instance, but that similar wholesale orgies of wanton ferocity and foul licentiousness have taken place at Eski Sagra, at Tschirpan, at Kazanlik, which were lately flourishing towns, and in the villages of Kara-atli, Geula-Mahalissé, and many other places in that region. The total number of victims is estimated at several thousand, and they have suffered worse than death. We are unwilling to dwell longer upon the hideous details, but will rather quote the following general remarks, from one of Captain Gambier's letters of more recent date:—"In most countries the sympathies of those present when wars are going on are drawn to the soldiery, and we picture to ourselves, when we have not seen the probably more horrible reality, a field of dead and dying, a starving or fever-stricken army. But here the horrors of war, since the Russians crossed the Danube, have, with one or two solitary exceptions, been borne by the rural population, by the helpless old men, the women and children. The young and strong men, Bulgarians and Turks, have both found safety in joining, the

Bulgarians the Russian army, the Turks in becoming Bashi-Bazouks. Both sets have formed themselves into vast bands of merciless executioners, and under the protection of their respective armies pillage, murder, ravish, and destroy whatever comes in their way belonging to the other race or creed. From any hill-top the fires of ten or a dozen burning villages can be counted, while every road is crowded with fugitives flying they know not whither, and their lives absolutely depending on this or that move of the opposing armies. I have seen a large valley blocked up by hundreds of Moslem fugitives, resting in supposed safety near a Turkish army. I have heard soon after of some change of position of that army, and knew that it must have been physically impossible for those unfortunate people to escape the murdering Bulgarians, who are ever ready to pounce on the defenceless and wreak on them their long pent-up vengeance. Again, on the other hand, I have had ocular demonstration of the sacking and massacre of a large Bulgarian town, and needed only time to have discovered more abundant proofs. I hear on every side the same story—Turks murdered and defiled by Christians and Christians by Turks. I pass through villages actually by the hundred where nothing remains alive but the dogs and poultry, and where every house alike, Turk or Christian, has in its turn been ransacked. In the fields the most bounteous crop that Providence has given—partly, perhaps, to heal the sores of last year, if men would

allow it to be so—lies rotting on the ground, while far and near the husbandman had disappeared, his cattle scattered, his stacks of winter fodder a charred heap, and his cottage a ruin; his wife and children, if God has been merciful to them, dead, and their dishonour forgotten; or lost in some mountain forests, where they pass their trembling hours in terror and starvation. As to isolated cases of cruelty and barbarity, it is impossible to record them, so innumerable are they and so irrefutable is the evidence.

"There is no denying that the Turks have a difficult time of it. The whole Bulgarian population rise like one man on the approach of the Russians—and, as I firmly believe, murder the Moslems, besides destroying telegraphs, railways, and giving every assistance to the enemy. It only depends on the situation of a Russian force whether there is a rebellion of the subjects of the Porte in that particular district or not. The Russians foster this rebellion in every possible way; and it is needless to say that they draw no small profit from these horrors, whichever way they go. If Moslems are destroyed, it is so many dangerous people out of the way; if Bulgarians or Christians, then so much more is Russia justified in her holy war. But I must in justice to Russia say that, though I have cross-questioned many Turks as to the treatment they received at the hands of their enemy, I have not heard one single complaint against them; and the fact speaks for itself, for I have met large caravans of Turks actually trying to make their way back to be under the shelter of the Russian columns. On the other hand, I have not met a single Bulgarian who would not fly for his life if he knew where to go; but the Turks will not allow them to leave their villages for fear of their swelling the number of the insurgents. It is a war which has probably had no parallel in modern times, where the natural hatred of race against race is fanned to white heat by the most powerful incentive to fury against one another that the world knows of—viz., a difference of faith, especially virulent in this case, which presents a blind and hideous superstition on one side with an intense fanaticism on the other. It is impossible to predict how or where it will end or what the consequences may be. As the Russians advance, the fanaticism of those blood-gutted savages from Asia, the Circassians, Zebeks, and the men from Broussa, may prompt them to massacre all Giaours alike. Indeed, they frequently speak of this war as likely to have that much desired result."

In his subsequent letters, dated July 23 and the 3rd to the 5th inst., which have been published, the same correspondent of the *Times* relates many additional instances of the monstrous inhumanity with which the Bulgarian villages south of the Balkans have been punished for aiding the Russian invasion. A special correspondent of the *Daily News*, in telegrams of last week, abundantly confirms the worst accounts of the massacres in the Eski Sagra and Tschirpan districts, and names four or five Turkish Beys and Agas, who are said to have taken an active part in those infamous doings. On the other hand, the *Daily Telegraph* special commissioner at Adrianople, and the *Morning Post* correspondent there, dilate upon the slaughter of whole Turkish populations—the violation, torture, and mutilation of hundreds of Moslem females and children—at places named Bouk le Nouk, Escheke, Okhanlie, and Tanti, by "the Russians," or at least Cossacks, as well as the Bulgarians. Such are the reports brought to Adrianople by the Mohammedan fugitives from Kazanlik and the Balkan valleys. We are quite astounded by the conflicting evidence on both sides, and the enormous amount of falsehood.

THE WELSH NATIONAL EISTEDDFOD.

Under most favourable circumstances, the Welsh National Eisteddfod opened at Carnarvon on Tuesday, continuing over Friday. In place of the ordinary temporary pavilion, a large iron structure for the permanent use of the town has been erected, at a cost of £7000.

Tuesday's proceedings were prefaced by a Bardic meeting at Carnarvon Castle. At its close the Mayor (Mr. Pugh), president of the day, was escorted by a procession to the pavilion. In his opening remarks the president alluded to the value of these national gatherings, as developing the latent talent of Wales and encouraging love for literature and music. He trusted that the other national institution recently brought into prominence—the University College for Wales—would be successful in obtaining Government aid. The chief feature of the programme was a choral competition for one hundred guineas, which was won by the Carnarvon Choral Union, the Waenfarw choir taking a second prize of twenty guineas. The Carnarvon amateur string band won the prize in their choir, and their leader, Mr. Howell Williams, a medal for violin playing; Mr. D. Jones, Llandoverly, took the prize for musical composition; and Miss Rees, of Neath, and Miss Williams, of Llanillyn, for vocalisation. Professor Macfarren, who, with Dr. Rogers, organist of Bangor Cathedral, was musical adjudicator, spoke very highly of the ability displayed by the various competitors. Literary honours were won by Mr. Owen Parry, Bristol, for an essay on the training-ship; Mr. Ashley, for a Latin ode; the Messrs. J. Williams, Carnarvon; J. Paul, Bangor; E. Lloyd, Bala; and W. Edwards, Llangefui; Mr. Whalley, M.P., and Mr. E. Eyton, M.P., took part in the proceedings. At night there was a concert, in which Mesdames Patey, Edith Wynne, Mary Davies, Marion Williams, Signor Foli, Eos Morlais, J. Sauvage, and Dr. Frost took part.

The Eisteddfod was continued on Wednesday under the presidency of Lord Penryhn, Lord Lieutenant of the county. The president, who was escorted to the pavilion by a large attendance of gentry, expressed gratification in finding that at these meetings there was no longer an endeavour to keep up the Welsh language by decrying the English tongue, in protesting against which he spoke when he occupied the president's chair at Carnarvon fifteen years back. He referred to the love of music so marked amongst the Welsh, and expressed his readiness to give assistance to any choirs who might wish to take part in musical competitions in England. The chief choral prize, one hundred guineas, subscribed by Welsh quarrymen for choirs from the quarrying districts, fell through owing to absence of competitors; and the chief literary honour, for an essay on the state of society in Wales, shared the like fate. Mr. Bryant, of Corwen, won the prize basso, and literary honours were carried off by Messrs. Clarke, Llangollen; Owen Williams, Festiniog; D. Davies, Caeromry; Thomas Davies, Pontypridd; R. Williams, Berw. The medal for water-colour drawing was given to S. Maurice Jones; for oak-carving, to J. Morris Roberts, Llangollen; for enamelled slate-work, Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, Carnarvon; and for Welsh tweeds, Jane Roberts, Menai Factory, Carnarvon; and William Hughes, Festiniog. Mr. Pritchard, of Bangor, won the forty-guinea pianoforte, given by Messrs. Brinsmead for amateur pianists; Miss Jenny Davies, Llangollen, taking second prize; and Miss Cox, Thrapwood Vicarage, third. The oration was delivered by Professor Mackenna Hughes. Mesdames Edith Wynne, Patey, Signor Foli, and Professor Macfarren took part in the musical arrangements.

Sir Llewellyn Turner presided on Thursday. About 7000 persons were present. The president, in the course of a long address, urged the necessity of introducing into the Eisteddfod programme subjects of modern interest, and to giving greater encouragement to the study of the English language. A prize for a poem in memory of the late Thomas Stephens, the Welsh historian, was awarded to Mr. Edwards, of Llangefui; to Mr. E. C. Evans, of Princetown, America, for a Welsh translation of a Latin grammar; and to Messrs. Nicholls and Owen, for enamelled slate-work. Miss Owen Criccieth was the winner in the class for lady authors; other prizes going to Messrs. W. Edwards, of Llangefui; G. Griffiths, Custom House, London; T. Nicholson, Brecon; and Miss Davis. The chief literary prize was won by Mr. Roberts, Portmadoc. In the musical section, the winners were E. C. Evans, Princetown, America, and D. Jones, Llandoverly.

Baroness Burdett-Countess has given another sum of £1000 to the Turkish Compassionate Fund, making her subscription £2000 in all. At the present time £4000 has been placed to the credit of Mr. Layard. The Bishop of London has consented to allow his name to be associated with the fund. To prevent misapprehension, the Baroness states that in the distribution of the Turkish Compassionate Fund all the victims of the war—Christian, Jewish, and Moslem alike—will be relieved, without any distinction of race or creed.

A second supplement to the *London Gazette* was issued on Thursday week, containing Orders in Council relating to the movement of cattle, sheep, and goats from the metropolis. The order took effect from the 20th inst., notwithstanding anything in the Metropolitan Cattle Plague Order, 1877. The Orders in Council of July 18 relating to an infected area in the metropolis, and prohibiting the movement of cattle in London from the north of the Thames to the south of that river, are revoked; and the premises in the occupation of George Bogos, cowkeeper, 15, Norfolk-street, Bethnal-green, are declared to be free from cattle plague.

The departure of Captain Howgate's Polar expedition from Cumberland Island, the first stopping place en route to Smith's Sound, is reported by the American papers. The winter is to be spent in Cumberland Island on account of its coal deposits, and the time will be occupied not only in meteorological and other scientific observations, but in equipping the colony it is proposed to establish at Lady Franklin Bay by engaging some Esquimaux families with their sledges, and a full supply of dogs, together with abundant clothing, to be made up by native women. Next summer the entire company will be transported by the Florence to Disco, where they will be transferred to a ship which is expected in June bringing colonists sent out under Government auspices to Lady Franklin Bay, their final destination. The present outfit is wholly private, except that the Signal Service Bureau has lent some of its instruments, and Commodore Ammen, of the Bureau of Navigation, has provided his combination sledge and safety raft. Captain Howgate has Captain Tysen, of Polar fame, for his sailing master. M. Ludwig Kumein, recommended by Professor Baird, of the Smithsonian, is naturalist to the expedition; and Mr. Sherman, recommended by Professor Loomis, is meteorologist and photographer. The Congressional assent to an appropriation of 100,000 dols. is expected next Session; and although doubts appear to be entertained as to the expedition reaching the Pole even with the aid of a balloon, which forms part of its equipment, the plan of establishing a colony is generally admitted to be a "happy thought," on account of the ample returns it promises to science. The mortality returns it promises to the colonists are, it is to be feared, also ample enough.

NEW BOOKS AND PUBLICATIONS.

THE NEW AND POPULAR NOVELS.
Now ready, at all the Libraries,
GLORY. By Mrs. G. LINNÆUS BANKS, Author of "The Manchester Man." 3 vols.
ONLY A LOVE STORY. By IZA DUFFUS HARDY, Author of "Glencairn," &c. 3 vols.
A THING OF BEAUTY. By Mrs. ALEXANDER FRASER.
ANNETTE. By the Author of "St. Olave's." 2 vols.
WINSTOVE. By Mrs. LEITH ADAMS. 3 vols.
HURST and BLACKETT, Publishers, 13, Great Marlborough-street.

SMITH, ELDER, and CO.'S POPULAR LIBRARY.
New Volume. Fcap 8vo, Pictorial boards, 2s.
BRIGADIER FREDERIC: the Story of an Absent Exile. By M. M. PRICKMANN-CHATHAM.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

Ready on the 29th August (One Shilling), No. 213,
THE CORNHILL MAGAZINE for August. With Illustrations by George du Maurier and Frank Dicksee.
CONTENTS.
Erema, or My Father's Sin. (With an Illustration.) Chap. XLVIII.—A Return Call. XLIX.—Wanted, a Sawyer. L.—The Panacea.
On Some French Writers of Verse, 1830-1877. By Edward Dowden.
The Princess Pauline.
Bethsada and her Bun.
Lucian.
The Poetry of September.
Meditations of a Hindu, Prince and Seer. By A. C. Igall.
"For Percival." (With an Illustration.) Chap. I.—Thorns and Roses. II.—"Those Eyes of Yours." III.—Dead Men tell no Tales; Alfred Thorne's is told by the Writer.
London: SMITH, ELDER, and Co., 15, Waterloo-place.

POPULAR NOVELS at ALL LIBRARIES.
UNDER A CHARM. By ERNEST WERNER.
SISTER NATALIE. By Mrs. AUGUSTUS CRAVEN.
WON! By the Author of "Jennie of the Princes."
THE HON. MISS FERRARD. By the Author of "Hogan, M.P." 3 vols.
THE BREAKING OF THE STORM. By SPIELHAGEN. 3 vols.
RICHARD BENTLEY and Son, New Burlington-street.

CHEAP EDITION OF MISS BRADDON'S NOVELS.
On Sept. 3, price 2s.; cloth, 2s. 6d.,
WEAVERS AND WIFE. A Novel.
By the Author of "Lady Audley's Secret," &c.
London: WARD, LOCK, and TYLER.

This day (Saturday), Aug. 25,
A YEAR'S LETTERS.
A New Novel, by Mrs. HORACE MANNERS, will appear in the New Series of the *TATLER*, commencing AUG. 25.
Publishing Office, 200, Fleet-street, London, E.C.

ASYLUM CHRISTI: a Story of the
Dragoonades. By the Rev. E. GILLIOT, M.A.
"A book of remarkable interest and value."—*Academy*.
"A really carefully written historical novel."—*Guardian*.
"We advise novel readers to procure Mr. Gilliot's tale. The love passages are gracefully described."—*Court Journal*.
London: SAMSON, LOW, MARSH, and CO.

PRACTICE OF POTTERY-PAINTING.
A Handbook by JOHN C. L. SPARKES, Director of the London School of Art, &c. Price 1s. 1 post-free, 1s. 1d.
London: LECHERTER, BARNES, and Co., 60, Regent-street, W.

Seventh Edition, cloth, post-free, 32 stamps.
DR. BARR MEADOWS ON CHRONIC DISEASES. Remarks on the abuse of arsenic, mercury, and other reputed specifics.—G. HILL, 164, Westminster-road.

Third Edition, post-free, 13 stamps.
DR. BARR MEADOWS ON HOMEOPATHY. "An excellent exposé of the absurdity of homeopathy. Its arguments are unanswerable."—*Bath Journal*.

Cloth, post-free, 32 stamps.
DR. BARR MEADOWS ON AFFECTIONS OF THE DIGESTIVE ORGANS AND OF THE SKIN. Cases and Commentaries.—G. HILL, 164, Westminster Bridge-road.

Large 8vo, pp. 724, cloth, 8s., post-free; or, in half-morocco, 12s.
THE HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC PHYSICIAN. By Drs. PULTE and EPIS.
Revised, with important additions and many new remedies, by WASHINGTON EPIS, L.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.
Assistant-Physician to the London Homeopathic Hospital.
CONTENTS:—General Diseases—Cerebral Diseases—Cutaneous Diseases—Fever—Affections of the Mind—the Head—the Eyes—the Ears—the Nose—the Face, Lips, and Jaws—the Teeth, Gums, and Mouth—the Windpipe and Chest—the Stomach and Bowels—the Urinary and Genital Organs—Diseases of Women—Treatment of Children—Anatomy and Physiology—Hygiene and Hydropathy—Medical Jurisprudence—Medical and Surgical Appliances—Dislocations and Luxations—Fractures.
A Chest of Medicines, Book included, 23 10s. or 25 6s.; or, with glass stoppers to all the Tinctures, 24 4s. or 26 6s.
JAMES ERIS and Co., Homeopathic Chemists, 48, Thread-needle-street; and 170, Piccadilly.

23rd Edition, 8vo, cloth, pp. 1102, 16s.
HOMEOPATHIC DOMESTIC MEDICINE. By J. LAURIE, M.D. Completely re-arranged and revised by R. S. GILLIOT, M.D. (The most comprehensive Guide published for the use of families, emigrants, and missionaries, being free of all technicalities. The present edition contains, in addition to the symptoms and treatment of all general diseases, including those of Females and Children, many important new chapters, comprising, among others, the specific characteristic effects of all the new American remedies, plain Directions for the treatment of Accidents, and illustrations delineating the minor operations in surgery. Hydrophobic Affections, Affection of the Eyes (with a description of the Eyes and their Appendages, and Illustrations showing the various parts of the eye). Full directions are also given for the treatment of Diseases prevalent in Tropical Climates. A new and concise Dictionary of Medical Terms and Treatment, with leading indications of Treatment prefixed to the various chapters and divisions. An Appendix at the close, 29th Edition, price 5s.
A Chest of Medicines adapted to the former Work, in tinctures or pills, price 44 4s.; in 41 bottles, 43.
To the latter, tinctures or pills, price 42 2s.; globules, 41 10s.
LEATH and Ross, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard; and 9, Vere-street, W.

CONSUMPTION: its Proximate Cause and Specific Treatment by the HYPOPHOSPHITES, upon the Principles of Stoechiological Medicine, by JOHN FRANCIS CHURCHILL, M.D.
With an Appendix on the latest and most successful of Respiratory Diseases (Asthma, Bronchitis, &c.) by Stoechiological Inhalants; and Reports of nearly Two Hundred Cases by Drs. Churchill, Campbell, Reinsel, Sterling, Bird, Santa Maria, Gomez, Maestre, Parigot, Reinvoilier, Galvez, Liverend, Denobele, Feldman, Pfeiffer, Vintras, Boudard, Thirathly, Lanzl, Fabbri, Pannegrossi, Corvet, Guidi, Todini, Ascenti, Regnoli, Valentini, Casati, Biasi, Borromeo Fiorelli, and Fedeili. Price 21s.
London: LONGMANS and Co.

CANCER—ITS CONSTITUTIONAL AND SUCCESSFUL TREATMENT. By the late Dr. J. PATTISON. Prefaced and Revised by his son, M. MONCRIEFF PATTISON, M.D. (Un. New York).—KEENE and ASHVELL, 74, New Bond-street, London, W. Price One Shilling.

WHITE WOOD ARTICLES for Painting, Fern Painting, and Decalcomanie; Screens, Book-Covers, Glove, Knitting, and Handkerchief Boxes; Paper-Knives, Fans, &c. Priced List post-free.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

SCRAPS for SCREENS and SCRAP-BOOKS.
A Large Collection of Coloured Scraps of the best kind—Flowers, Figures, Birds, &c., 1s. per sheet; 12 sheets, 10s. 6d.
WM. BARNARD, 119, Edgware-road, London.

FOR FAMILY ARMS (Lincoln's-Inn)
Heraldic Office send Name and County. Sketch, 3s. 6d., or stamps. And Engraved on Silver, on Stone, Book-Plates, Dies, &c.—PUGH BROS., Great Turnstile, Lincoln's-Inn.

MARION and CO. undertake to put Travellers' Collections of PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., into Order, and to make them into Volumes.
COLLECTIONS COMPLETED.
Portfolios—Mounts—Frames.
Marion and Co., 22 and 23, Soho-square, W.; Agents for Bourne and Shepherd's Indian Photographs.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S STEEL PENS.
Sold by all Stationers
THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

ST. SAUVOUR'S CANCER HOSPITAL.
North-end Station, Fulham, S.W., for the Treatment of Cancer and External Tumours by the Michel and other processes, WITHOUT THE KNIFE. Out-Patients seen daily, from Ten to Twelve. Bankers—Cocks, Biddulph, and Co., 43, Charing-cross. Treasurer—EDWARD H. PALMER, Esq., 11, King's Arms-yard, E.C. FUNDS are URGENTLY NEEDED. Report sent free.
L. WATKINS, Secretary.

LONDON HOSPITAL, Whitechapel-road.
E. (Mainly supported by Voluntary Contributions.) Funds are now greatly needed. Annual Subscriptions or Donations urgently solicited. Fixed Yearly Income, about £14,000. Yearly Expenditure, about £40,000. Over 100 In-Patients (admitted according to urgency) always under treatment. From 4000 to 5000 Out-Patients also in constant attendance. Wards and other parts of the Institution always Open to the Inspection of Visitors. Reports, with full information as to privileges of Subscribers and of the work effected by this Hospital, sent (free) on application. Bankers—Roberts, Lubbock, and Co.; and Glyn, Mills, Currie, and Co.

EDUCATION.—ST. MARY'S HALL
(Established 1849), 5 and 6, St. Mary's-road, Canonbury, Islington, N. English and French Institution for Ladies, on the principles of Queen's College, will re-open (D.V.) the 19th September. Prospectuses forwarded upon application.—SARAH NORTHCOTE, Principal.

HOUSE PROPERTY and INVESTMENT COMPANY (Limited).
92, CANNON-STREET, LONDON, E.C. (Seven Doors East of the Cannon-street Station.)

CAPITAL, ONE MILLION.
In 40,000 fully paid-up Shares of £25 each.
For the PURCHASE and SALE of PRODUCTIVE and PROGRESSIVE HOUSE PROPERTY, and IMPROVING the DWELLINGS of the WORKING CLASSES on the SELF-SUPPORTING PRINCIPLE.
Registered March 15, 1876.

WEEKLY PROGRESS.
Capital allotted: Shares, 10,000. Amount, £252,325. The Shares have been allotted to over 1000 Shareholders. Estates Purchased: Number, Seventy-eight. Purchase-money, £275,473. Revenue, net, yielded by Estates, nearly Eight per Cent. Current Rate of Interest fixed for second year on Shares, FIVE AND A HALF per Cent. Remainder of Third Issue of Shares at £2 per share premium in course of allotment.
House Property bought and sold. For full particulars, and for Report of Annual Meeting, Prospectuses, Five Minutes' Talk, and Notices of the Press, apply to W. H. BASDEN, Secretary.

P. J. SMITH AND SONS' IRON-STRUTTED PIANOS.
"The best and most substantial instrument produced."
9, CONDUIT-STREET, REGENT-STREET, W.

BUTLER'S MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS.
Violas, Concertinas, Harmoniums, Flutes, Clarionets, Flageolets, Guitars, Banjos, Accordions, Futinas, Cornets, Saxhorns, Drums, and Musical Instruments of every description. Largest assortment in the Kingdom. BUTLER'S Manufactory, 29, Haymarket, London. Illustrated Catalogue, post-free.

MUSICAL-BOX DEPOTS, 56, Cheapside,
and 22, Ludgate-hill, London.—Nicole's celebrated Musical Boxes, playing best secular and sacred music. Prices, £4 to £120. Saxiflutes from 18s. to 60s. Largest Stock in London. Catalogue gratis and post-free. Apply to WALES & McCULLOCH, as above.

LAWN TENNIS. ASSER & SHERWIN.
The Revised M.C.C. Laws, with Diagrams, post-free.
No. 1. Net 24 feet by 3 feet 6 inches, standards, guy ropes, 4 bats, half a dozen balls, and rules, in plain deal box .. £1 11 6
No. 2. Net 24 feet by 4 feet deep, standards, guy ropes, 4 bats, half a dozen balls, and rules, in plain deal box .. 2 2 0
No. 3. Net 24 feet by 4 feet deep, standards, and guy ropes, 2 full-sized tennis bats, 2 ladies' bats, 6 balls, rules, &c., in plain deal box .. 3 13 6
No. 4. Net 24 feet by 4 feet, polished standards, guy ropes, 2 full-sized tennis bats, 2 ladies' bats, 1 dozen I.T. balls, and rules, in polished box, with lock and key .. 4 4 0
No. 5. Full-size net, with standards, guy ropes, 4 full-size superior tennis bats, 12 covered balls, rules, in polished box, with press for bats .. 5 5
Tennis bats .. 7s. 6d., 10s. 6d., 12s. 6d., 15s. Ditto balls 4s. dozen. Ladies' bats 6s. to 10s. each. Nets from 2s. each.
ASSER & SHERWIN, 80 and 81, Strand.

THE WIZARD'S BOX OF MAGIC.—Full
Instructions and Apparatus for performing 10 capital Conjuring Tricks, one hour's amusement. Post-free, 14 stamps.
H. G. CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

CLARKE'S LITTLE MODELLER.—How
to make a Model Village, Railway, Farm, Poultry-yard, and eight others. 250 Engravings. Post-free for 14 stamps.
CLARKE and Co., 2, Garrick-street, Covent-garden.

MR. STREETER'S DIAMOND ORNAMENTS.

LONDON-MADE JEWELLERY, of exquisite design and workmanship. The only jeweller in England whose stock consists solely of 18-Carat Gold.

ENGLISH KEYLESS LEVER WATCHES, with all the latest improvements.

Of Mr. STREETER, 18, New Bond-street.

"GOLD." By EDWIN W. STREETER.
Second Edition will shortly be ready.

WALKER'S CRYSTAL CASE WATCHES
are superseding all others. Prize Medals—London, 1862; Paris, 1867. Silver Watches, from 44 4s.; Gold, from 48 6s. Prices Lists sent free.—68, Cornhill; 230, Regent-street; and 78, Strand.

£10. BENNETT'S WATCHES.
In return for a £10 Note, free and safe per post, one of BENNETT'S LADY'S GOLD WATCHES, perfect for time, beauty, and workmanship, with keyless action, air-tight, damp-tight, and dust-tight.—68, Cheapside, London. Good Chains at manufacturers' prices. P.O.O. to John Bennett.
BENNETT, 65 and 64, Cheapside.

JOHN MORTLOCK
begs to call attention to the
"EVERY-DAY" DINNER SERVICES,
complete for 12 Persons, 24 15s.
Colours are indestructible.
The Pottery Galleries,
203 and 204, Oxford-street; 30 and 31, Orchard-street, Fortman-square, W.

CHUBB'S FIRE and THIEF RESISTING
SAFES, steel-plated, and with their Patent Diagonal Bolts, are the most secure. Chubb's Patent Latches and Locks for all purposes. Cash and Deed Boxes. Prices Lists sent free.
CHUBB and SON, 128, Queen Victoria-street, St. Paul's, E.C.; and 68, St. James's-street, S.W.

THE SPECIALITE SAUMUR CHAMPAGNE.
This innocent and refreshing Wine is matchless. The "Medical Examiner" writes:—"Precisely the wine that is wanted for invalids and the public." It is the same price as the celebrated "Specialite" Sherry, free from acidity and heat, 3s. per dozen, upon the cash system, carriage paid.
FELTOW and SONS, Sole Proprietors and Importers, Albemarle-street, W.; 80, Bishopsgate-street; and 8, Union-court, E.C.

SCHWEPPE'S MALVERN SELTZER.
As there are now many spurious imitations of this celebrated Water, consumers are requested to see that every bottle bears labels with Name and Trade-Mark—"A FOUNTAIN."

GRATEFUL AND COMFORTING. COCOA.
JAMES EPPS and CO., HOMOEOPATHIC CHEMISTS.
SEASONABLE DELICACY.

BROWN and POLSON'S CORN FLOUR,
WITH STEWED FRUIT OF ANY KIND.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

FURNISH THROUGHOUT.
OETZMANN and CO., 67, 69, 71, 73, 77 and 79, Hampstead-road, near Tottenham-court-road. Cabinet Factory, Albion Works, Drummond-street. Bedding Factory, Eagle-place, London, N.W. Carpets, Furniture, Bedding, Drapery, Furnishings, Domesticity, China, Glass, Paper-Hangings, Pictures, Bronzes, Clocks, &c., and every other requisite for completely furnishing a house throughout.

THE IMMENSE RANGE OF PREMISES
formerly the EAGLE BREWERY having been REBUILT and added to their SHOWROOMS, it is now one of the largest Furnishing Establishments in the world. Comparison of price and quality respectfully solicited before finally deciding elsewhere. OETZMANN and CO. are enabled to offer special advantages to Country Customers in delivery of Goods by their own large PATENTED CARRIAGES, and fixing in position by competent persons. Descriptive Catalogue, the best Furnishing Guide extant, post-free.—OETZMANN and CO.

DESCRIPTIVE CATALOGUE, post-free.
OETZMANN & CO.,
HAMPSTEAD-ROAD.

MAPLE and CO.
FURNITURE.
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

FURNITURE.
New ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE, containing the Price of Every Article required, post-free.
MAPLE and CO., 145, Tottenham-court-road, London.

BED-ROOM FURNITURE.
100 Suites of various designs in stock, from 63s. to 250s.
MAPLE and CO., 146, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CARPETS.
British and Foreign, of every description. 500 Pieces best Brussels, old patterns, 3s. 9d. per yard.
MAPLE and CO., 147, Tottenham-court-road, London.

CRETONNE CHINTZ.
Just received from Mulhouse a Manufacturer's Stock of about 1000 Pieces, at prices varying from 10d. per yard. These goods are about half the price they were.
MAPLE and CO., 148, Tottenham-court-road, London.

SILK DAMASKS.
The largest and most varied assortment at old prices.
Satin, Silks, Cotelines, Silk Reps of all Colours, in stock.
MAPLE and CO., 149, Tottenham-court-road, London.

MAPLE and CO.
CARPETS.
TOTTENHAM-COURT-ROAD.

LEWIN CRAWCOUR and CO.'S complete
ILLUSTRATED FURNITURE CATALOGUE
new and enlarged Edition, gratis and post-free
contains nearly 800 Designs of useful, artistic, and well-seasoned Furniture, and also Estimates for completely furnishing any class of House. Orders for completely furnishing in any part of England, upon cash terms, are delivered, fitted, and fixed, inclusive.
71, 73, and 75, Brompton-road, London.

SINGER'S WITH SPECIAL NOVELTIES
SEWING and Patented Improvements.
MACHINES. Without addition to the Recently Reduced Prices. The Cheapest and Best.

SINGER'S WITH SELF-ADJUSTING
SEWING BALANCE-WHEEL.
MACHINES. Machine cannot be turned in wrong direction. Perfection for those Learning to Sew, and for Every Variety of Family Sewing, Embroidery, and Braiding.

SINGER'S REDUCED PRICE, from £4 4s.
SEWING Cash, 4s.
MACHINES. With New Patent Triple Action Balance-Wheel. Which is Self-Adjusting in its Perfect Control by Learners.

SINGER'S HAND OR TREADLE,
SEWING with
MACHINES. Self-Adjusting Balance-Wheel. On Hire at 2s. 6d. per Week, with Option of Purchase Without Extra Charges or Expenses.

SINGER'S With a
SEWING NOVEL THREAD-COCOON
MACHINES. and Cocoon Shuttle-Case. The Latest Improvement. No Re-winding of Thread. Perfect Sewing, with Great Saving of Time.

SINGER'S WITH SPECIAL IMPROVEMENTS.
SEWING The New Thread Cocoons.
MACHINES. On Sale at all the Offices of the Company. Price per dozen or per gross. As cheap as Cotton on Spools. No Re-winding of Thread.

SINGER'S CAUTION.
SEWING BEWARE OF PERSONS WHO, HAV-
MACHINES. ING NO GOOD TRADE REPUTE OF THEIR OWN, USE OUR NAME, "SINGER," TO PALM OFF COUNTERFEIT MACHINES of Inferior Construction Manufacture.

SINGER'S EVERY SINGER MACHINE
SEWING Has the
MACHINES. COMPANY'S NAME PRINTED UPON THE ARM, And Impressed upon the Brass Trade-Mark Plate.

SINGER'S To Avoid Deception,
SEWING Buy only at the Offices of
MACHINES. THE SINGER MANUFACTURING COMPANY (formerly I. and M. Singer and Co.).

SINGER'S CHIEF OFFICE IN EUROPE:
SEWING 89, Foster-lane, London, E.C.
MACHINES. AND 191 BRANCH OFFICES in the United Kingdom. Prospectuses forwarded free by post.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
having completed the purchase (in Paris) of Forty Thousand Metres of Extra RICH COLOURED SILKS, is selling the same at unexampled prices. The shades are of the most distinguished character, and this purchase is specially recommended as being by far the cheapest Stock of Silks ever submitted. Prices, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. 3d. per yard. Patterns free.

ALSO, A LARGE PURCHASE OF THE RICHEST FIGURED SILKS
is now being offered at 5s. 6d. per yard, amongst which will be found the most choice shades of White, Bronze, Tulle, Vert, and every fashionable colour.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET,
has purchased the Model Silk Dresses of Messrs. Pingat, Grange et Magentie, E. Pasquier, P. Canivet, Barutel and Denney, of Paris, and the same are now ON SALE at less than half price. These Costumes are of the richest possible description, which will easily be understood by a glance at the names of the artists from whom they were purchased.

A LARGE STOCK OF FANCY DRESS MATERIALS
in every variety of fabric, 10s. 6d. to 42s. the Dress. Rich Summer Grenadines and other Light Fabrics, in White, Black, and Colours, 12s. 6d. to 35s. the Dress.

IN 62 NEW SHADES OF COLOUR. CACHEMIRE DE PARIS.
This elegant material is all wool, beautifully soft, and richer in its colourings than any article previously introduced, 48 inches wide, 2s. 11d. and 3s. 6d. per yard. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET, LONDON, W.

FOR TRAVELLING AND SEASIDE WEAR. SCARBORO' SERGES (all Wool),
at 18s. 6d. and 22s. 6d. the Full Dress. Patterns free.
In all the New Shades of Navy Bronze, Vert, &c.

VERY FASHIONABLE THIS SEASON. CASHMERE MERINOES,
45in. wide, 17s. 6d. the Dress. Patterns free.
The richness and variety of colour in this useful fabric have never been equalled.

PETER ROBINSON, OXFORD-STREET.
Beige and Matalassé Costumes, 38s. 6d. Cashmere and Merinoes, 42s. 6d. and 48s. 6d. Micado Washing Silk Costumes, 48s. 6d.

SEVERAL IMPORTANT PURCHASES OF MANTLES and JACKETS,
in Matalassé, Cashmere, Silk, and Velvet, at very low Prices. Also, a large Stock of Cashmere and Silk Mantles, lined Fur, from 2 to 8 gns. PETER ROBINSON, Oxford-street, London, W.

LADIES' BELTS.—The Norwegian
Jointed Belts, gold or silver, treble joints, 3s. 11d. A marvel. Sent for two extra.
Ladies' silk-Gird Fan-Holders, every colour, gold or silver mounts, 2s. 2d. free.
Ladies' New Dress-Holders, 1s., 7s. 6d. each. Gallon Trimmings, all colours, 6d. to 1s. yard. Guipure d'Art Antimacassars, silk and satin inserted, 4s. 6d. each.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

ENGRAVINGS FREE. LADIES' ULSTERS,
In every variety of Fashionable Material, 11s. 9d. to 35s. 6d. BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SERGE and CASHMERE COSTUMES.
The Little Costume, Samtoga, Gondolier, Toulon ditto, 29s. 6d. to 84s. Engravings and Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

SEASIDE SERGES.—Our Royal West of
England Serges, in all the New and Useful Colours—viz., Navy, Almond, Drabs, Black, and 100 other Shades, from 10s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP.

WASHING FABRICS, from 6d. yard.
Marine Stripes, Twills, Galata Drills, Lawn Cambrics, Cretonnes, &c. Patterns free.
WASHING FABRICS.—The New White, Ecru, Treillis, Rivière Damassé, Cream, Cardinal, Tulle, Pink, Sky, and all other shades, for Morning Dresses, from 6d. yard. Patterns free.
WORKHOUSE SHEETING for LADIES' DRESSES, 8s. 4d. to 1s. Patterns free.

CASHMERES.—Notice.—All the New Dark
and Light Shades in our celebrated Himalayan and French Cashmeres, 2s. 3d. yard. Patterns free.
CACHEMIRENNE, POULE, and other Light Decharge and Recherche WOOL FABRICS, from 1s. 6d. to 2s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.

BLACK FABRICS of every description from
6d. yard. Black Unwearable Grenadines, 6s. 4d. yard; worth 1s. Black Cashmeres, 4s. 11d. yard, 2s. to 3s. 6d. yard. Patterns free.
BAKER and CRISP, 198, Regent-street.

TO LADIES.—THE SHREWSBURY
WATERPROOF TWEED CLOAKS, SKIRTS, and JACKETS, in every variety of shape and colour, are supplied by the original Makers, N. W. and W. PHILLIPS, 57, High-street, Shrewsbury. Patterns and Prices on application.

STOCK-TAKING.—BARGAINS.
BLACK and WHITE SILK COSTUMES, 23 1/2s. 6d. each, including sufficient Silk for a Bodice.

MESSRS. JAY have finished their
Periodical STOCK-TAKING, and, as is their custom on such occasions, they have still FURTHER REDUCED whatever SURPLUS STOCK may have been left from their Sale. Among the Bargains are—
BONNET'S BLACK SILKS.
FRENCH MILLIE RAYE SILKS.
BLACK SILK COSTUMES, with Silk for unmade Bodice.
ROBES PRINCESSE.
FRENCH PATTERN BONNETS and HATS (Assortés aux Costumes).
SEASIDE HATS.
CLOTH JACKETS.
CASHMERE MANTLES.
SHAWLS.
FUR-LINED, FUR-TRIMMED, and VELVET MANTLES, worth buying for next winter wear.
MODEL FRENCH COSTUMES.
BAREGE COSTUMES, with Material for Bodice, unmade.
SEASIDE and TRAVELLING DRESSES.
BLACK TULLE EVENING DRESSES, a little out of condition.
As the above-named superabundant stock is limited in quantity, Messrs. Jay cannot send on approbation goods which are specially reduced for the occasion.
JAY'S.
THE LONDON GENERAL MOURNING WAREHOUSE, REGENT-STREET, W.

EGERTON BURNETT'S ROYAL WELLINGTON SERGES.
"The Court Circular," "The Queen," "Myra's Journal," &c., unanimously testify to the superiority of Egerton Burnett's Serges as par excellence the material for ladies' wear. EGERTON BURNETT, Wellington, Somerset. He respectfully calls attention to these admirable SERGES. He has, respectively had the honour of supplying them direct to the ROYAL FAMILY, and orders are daily arriving from all parts of the kingdom. Being woven from the finest wools, and of a permanent patent dye, which neither rain nor salt water can affect, they surpass all others in appearance and durability.
Prices from 1s. 2d. to the finest, at 4s. 6d. per yard.
E. B.'s New HAND-MADE VIGNONNE CACHEMIRENNE and FOULE SERGES are most fashionable.
A SPECIAL STRONG MAKE IS MADE FOR BOYS' AND GENTLEMEN'S SUITS, 64in., from 3s. 9d. per yard.
Pattern-Books of the various makes and shades sent free by post, and carriage is paid to Bristol or London on parcels over £2. Goods packed for exportation.
EGERTON BURNETT, WELLINGTON, SOMERSET.

"WEAR-RESISTING" (Regis.) BOYS' SUITS.
SAMUEL BROTHERS.
Suit for a Boy 3 ft. 8 in. in height, C Class, 27s.; D Class, 31s. Prices varying according to height. Patterns, &c., post-free.
SAMUEL BROTHERS, Sydenham House, 65 and 67, Ludgate-hill.

URGENT MOURNING.
"ON RECEIPT OF LETTER OF TELEGRAM."
MOURNING GOODS will be fitted to all parts of England, on application—no matter the distance—with an excellent fitting Dressmaker (if required), without extra charge.
PETER ROBINSON, 230, 232, 234, 236, Regent-street, London.

INEXPENSIVE MOURNING, as well
as the Richest Qualities, can be supplied by PETER ROBINSON upon the most advantageous terms, to Families. The Court and Family Mourning Warehouse, 230, 232, 234, 236, Regent-street, London.

BLACK SILKS.
A Large Consignment from a Lyons Manufacturer, the best makes, will be sold considerably under value.
370 pieces at 6s. 6d.; formerly 8s. 9d.
220 pieces at 5s. 6d.; formerly 4s. 11d.
Also the following, which are remarkably cheap:—
2s. 11d.; formerly 3s. 9d.
3s. 3d.; formerly 4s. 6d.
5s. 6d.; formerly 7s. 6d.
7s. 6d.; formerly 10s. 6d.
8s. 6d.; formerly 12s. 6d.
Patterns free.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. PRETTY GRISAILLE SILKS,
2s. 6d., 2s. 9d., 3s. 3d. Patterns free.
PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

FOR YOUNG LADIES. COSTUMES, beautifully Cut
and Fashioned. In the new Grisaille Silks, at 4 and 4 1/2 gns. 5 yards for Bodice.
At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

A BLACK SILK COSTUME,
MADE OF RICH LYONS SILK, for 5 gns.; formerly 6 1/2 gns. for 7 gns.; formerly 8 1/2 gns. for 10 gns.; formerly 14 gns. Perfectly New Styles. Exquisitely cut and trimmed by French Artists. Photographs and Patterns of the Silk robe. Address—PETER ROBINSON, of REGENT-STREET, Nos. 230 to 232.

THE NEW CRAPE.
The Pure Silk Gordian Crape, for Widows and Families. Its advantages are, that it is made of Silk so pure that it will not crease when sat upon, nor spot with rain. It is a richer black, free from dress and the gummy appearance so objectionable in other Crape. The wear of every yard is guaranteed.
The Gordian Crape is a Specialty, only to be obtained at PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET. THE MOURNING WAREHOUSE, Nos. 230 to 232. Excellent qualities at 4s. 9d., 5s. 6d., 7s. 6d., 9s. 6d. Patterns free.

FUR-LINED CLOAKS
at Summer Prices. Good useful Cloaks at 59s. 6d. and 64 gns.

SEMI-FITTING SEAL PALETOTS,
33 inches long, for 9 gns. 36 inches long, for 10 1/2 gns. At PETER ROBINSON'S, of REGENT-STREET.

G A S K and G A S K.
NEW TRAVELLING, YACHTING, and SEASIDE COSTUMES, made of the New Vigona Cloths, Autumn Serges, &c., from quite new and elegant Paris models, from 21s. to 64 gns. FUR-LINED CLOAKS and SEALSKINS are being sold at the Lowest Summer Prices. The remainder of the surplus stock is being cleared off at EXTREME SALE PRICES. 68, 69, 60, 61, 62, 63, Oxford-street; 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, Wells-street.

SWAN and EDGAR are now showing some
Great Novelties in TRAVELLING and SEASIDE DRESSES, all-wool Ulsters, new shapes, at 15s. 9d., 21s., 27s. 6d. A splendid Stock of Sealskin Paletots, the new shape, commencing at 9 gns.; and New Dress Materials for Early Autumn Wear. Also New Goods in Silks, Costumes, Mantles, Lace, Ribbons, Ball-Dresses, Millinery, &c. Patterns and Estimates free. Parcels of £5 value sent carriage paid to any part accessible by railway. Piccadilly and Regent-street, London.

HENRY GLAVE'S "NOTICE"
OF THE SALE OF HENDERSON'S AND LANYON'S STOCK, of 157, Upper-street, Islington. 543, 535, 536, and 537, New Oxford-street.

HENRY GLAVE'S Purchase of
HENDERSON'S AND LANYON'S STOCK. The Sale of this Stock is now proceeding, and contains Ladies' and Children's Belt, Satin, Cambric, and other Fancy Skirts; all kinds of Ladies' and Children's Underclothing; Ribbons, Fancy Bags, Baskets, Berlin Wool, Scotch Yarn, Worked Cushions, Slippers, Screens, Stools, &c.; Smoking Caps, Cossies, Silk Trimmings, Dress Ornaments, Lingerie: Furniture Groups and Trimmings of all kinds; pianos, and fancy Haberdashery, with various other lots of useful goods; and, having purchased this Stock by Public Tender at the large discount of 74 per cent, we have determined to give our customers all the advantage. 534, 535, 536, and 537, NEW OXFORD-STREET.

SHIRTS.—FORD'S EUREKA.—"The most perfect fitting made."—Observer. Gentlemen desirous of purchasing Shirts of the best quality should try Ford's Eureka. 40s., 45s., half dozen. 41 and 44, Poultry. Branch—308, Oxford-street, London.

SANGSTER and CO., UMBRELLA
MAKERS. Six Prize Medals awarded. Sangster's Silk and Alpaca Umbrellas, upon Fox's Celebrated Paragon Frames, all bearing Trade Mark, and fitted with the new Automatic Runner, are the Cheapest, Smallest, Lightest, and Best in the world. NO EXTRA CHARGE FOR THE AUTOMATIC. This invention has long been sought after. THE PATENT AUTOMATIC RUNNER. Self-opening. Self-closing. Always ready. 140, Regent-street, W. 75, Cheapside, E.C. 10, Royal Exchange, E.C. 94, Fleet-street, E.C. Also Wholesale and Shipping Depot. Philadelphia Exhibition, Prize Medal and Diploma awarded.

LADIES' ELASTIC SUPPORTING
BANDS for use before and after Accomplishment. Instructions for measurement and prices on application to POPE and PLANTÉ, 4, Waterloo-place, Pall-mall, London.

ELECTRICITY IS LIFE. PULVERMACH'S "GALVANISM,"
NATURE'S CHIEF RESTORER OF EXHAUSTED VITAL ENERGY. In this pamphlet the most reliable proofs are given of the vast and wonderful curative powers of Pulvermach's Patent Galvanic Chain Bands, Belts, &c., in Rheumatic, Nervous, and Functional Disorders. Sent post-free for three stamps, on application to J. L. PULVERMACH'S GALVANIC ESTABLISHMENT, 194, REGENT-STREET, LONDON, W.

PAINLESS DENTISTRY.
Mr. G. H. JONES, SURGEON-DENTIST, will be glad to forward his New Pamphlet, gratis and post-free, which explains the most unique system of the adaptation of artificial and extraction of natural teeth without pain, from his only London address, 67, Great Russell-street (opposite the British Museum). My dear Sir—Allow me to express my sincere thanks for the skill and attention displayed in the construction of my Artificial Teeth, which renders my mastication and articulation excellent. I am glad to hear that you have obtained Her Majesty's Royal Letters patent to protect what I consider the perfection of Painless Dentistry. In recognition of your valuable services, you are at liberty to use my name. S. G. HUTCHINS, By Appointment Surgeon-Dentist to the Queen. To G. H. JONES, Esq.

HAIR DESTROYER.—248, High Holborn,
London.—ALEX. ROSS'S DEPILATORY removes Superfluous Hair from Face and Arms without injury, 3s. 6d. Sent post, carefully packed, 64 stamps. Cutting Fluid, 3s. 6d.; or stamps.

KEATING'S INSECT-DESTROYING
POWDER.—Bugs, Fleas, Moths, Beetles, and all insects are destroyed by this Powder, which is quite harmless to domestic animals. Sold in Tins, 1s. and 2s. 6d., by THOMAS KEATING, St. Paul's-churchyard, London; and all Chemists.

WALLER'S SCURF SPECIFIC, an
infallible Remedy for DANDRIF, in whatever form it may assume on the head. 2s. 6d. per Pot or forwarded by post, in wood boxes, on receipt of 2s. 6d. in stamps.
W. Waller, 86, Camden-road, London, N.W.

LADIES who save the COMBINGS of their
HAIR can have them properly prepared, the roots turned, made up by process perfected by W. WALLER, and returned, post-free, at 3s. 6d. per set.—Established 21 years.—W. Waller, Court Hairdresser, &c., 89, Camden-road, London, N.W.

NUDA VERITAS.—GREY HAIR.
restored by this valuable specific to its original shade, after which it grows the natural colour, not grey. Used as a dressing, it causes growth and arrests falling. The most harmless and effectual restorer extant. One trial will convince it has no equal. Price 10s. 6d. of all Chemists and Hairdressers. Testimonials post-free.—E. HOVENDEEN and SONS, London.

GOLDEN HAIR.—ROBARE'S
AUREOLINE produces the beautiful Golden Colour so much admired. Warranted not to injure the hair. Price 3s. 6d. and 10s. 6d., of all Perfumers. Wholesale, HOVENDEEN and SONS, 5, St. Marlborough-st., W., and 93 and 95, City-road, E.C. London; Finaud and Meyer, 37, Boulevard de Strasbourg, Paris; 31, Graben, Vienna; 44, Rue des Longs Chariots, Brussels.

DOES YOUR HAIR TURN GREY?
Then use HERRING'S PATENT MAGNETIC BRUSHES and COMBS. Brushes, 10s. and 15s. each. Combs, 2s. 6d., 5s., 7s. 6d., 10s., 15s., and 20s. each. Pamphlets upon application. 5, Great Marlborough-st., W.; 93 and 95, City-road; and of all Perfumers.

FLORILINE. For the Teeth and Breath.
Is the best Liquid Dentifrice in the World; it thoroughly cleanses partially-decayed teeth from all parasites or living animalcules, leaving them pearly white, imparting a delightful fragrance to the breath. Price 2s. 6d. per Bottle. The Fragrant Floriline removes instantly all odours arising from a foul stomach or tobacco smoke, being partly composed of honey, soda, and extracts of sweet herbs and plants. It is perfectly harmless, and delicious as sherry. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London. Retailled everywhere.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY for the HAIR.
If your hair is turning grey, or white, or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it will positively restore in every case Grey or White Hair to its original colour, without leaving the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful, as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask any Chemist for the "Mexican Hair Renewer," price 3s. 6d. Prepared by HENRY C. GALLUP, 493, Oxford-street, London.

JOHN GOSNELL and CO.'S CHERRY
TOOTH-PASTE gives a beautiful set of Teeth, makes the Teeth of pearl-like whiteness, and protects the enamel from decay.—Of all Chemists and Perfumers, at 1s. 6d. per Pot.

BREIDENBACH'S WOOD VIOLET
PERFUME, fresh as morning-gathered flowers, 2s. 6d., 5s., 10s., per Bottle. Breidenbach's MACASSARINE, invaluable for preserving the Growth of the Hair, 1s., 2s. 6d., 5s. per Bottle. Of all Chemists, and the Makers, 157a, New Bond-street, W.

PIESSE & LUBIN. HUNGARY WATER.
Prophylactic, refreshing, invigorating.—"I am not surprised to learn," says Humboldt, "that orators, clergymen, lecturers, authors, and poets give it the preference, for it refreshes the memory." Emphatically the scent for warm weather, for hot and depressive climate. A case of six bottles, 14s.; single samples, 2s. 6d.—2, New Bond-street, W.

PALACE SOAP, 20s. per lb., for State
Apartments.—PIESSE and LUBIN, 2, New Bond-street, are the only makers of this exquisite Soap. Single Cakes, 5s.; or six in a carton, 27s. 6d. Piesse and Lubin also make some charming Flower-Scented Soaps, at 10s. per lb., such as Opoponax Soap, Violet Soap, Frangipanni Soap, Attar Rose Soap, and others, in Cakes, 2s. 6d. each, suitable for superior use. Royal Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street.

PIESSE and LUBIN. SWEET SCENTS
POUR CADEAUX.—Opoponax, Jockey Club, Patchouly, Frangipanni, Lign-Aloe, White Rose, Indium, and 1000 others, from every flower that breathes a fragrance, 2s. 6d. each; three in a case, 7s. Sold by fashionable Druggists in all parts of the World.—Laboratory of Flowers, 2, New Bond-street, London.

LADIES TRAVELLING, Yachting,
visiting the Seaside, exposed to the hot sun and dust, will find ROWLANDS' KALYDOR cooling and refreshing to the face and hands.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR eradicates
Eruptions, Tum, Sunburn, Stings of Insects, &c., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers, at 4s. 6d. and 8s. 6d. per Bottle. Buy only Rowlands' Kalydor.

WRIGHT'S COAL-TAR SOAP
SAPO CARBONIS DETERGENS. Antiseptic, Detergent, Disinfectant. The most healthful, agreeable, and refreshing TOILET SOAP in the world. By its daily use, freedom from infectious diseases is secured; the complexion improved; pimples, blotches, and roughness removed; and the skin made clear, smooth, and lustrous. "In our hands it has proved most effective in skin diseases."—The Lancet. "It is the only true antiseptic soap."—British Medical Journal. In Tablets, 6d. and 1s. each, of all Chemists. W. V. WRIGHT and CO., Southwark-street, London.

GOOD COMPLEXION. PEARS'S TRANSPARENT SOAP,
PURE, FRAGRANT, and DURABLE. The best for Toilet, Nursery, or for shaving. Invariably used by the PRINCE and PRINCESS OF WALES and CHILDREN. Sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere.

JUDSON'S DYES.
Curtains, Tablecovers, Mantles, Scarves, Jackets, dyed in ten minutes in a pall of hot water. Twenty-two colours. Sixpence per Bottle, of Chemists and Stationers.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Willow Shavings,
Bone, Ivory, Feathers, Horsehair, Hemp, Jute, Horn, Leather, Wood, completely dyed in ten minutes.

JUDSON'S DYES.—Silk, Wool, Feathers,
&c., are easily dyed, without soiling the hands, in ten minutes. 6d. per Bottle, of Chemists and Stationers.

GOUT and RHEUMATISM.—The
excruciating pain of Gout or Rheumatism is quickly relieved and cured in a few days by that celebrated Medicine, BLAIR'S GOUT and RHEUMATIC PILLS. They require no restraint of diet or confinement during their use, and are certain to prevent the disease attacking any vital part.

LAXORA LOZENGES.—This Preparation
will be found the most valuable remedy for Constipation, Sluggishness of the Stomach, Bile, Headache, and especially useful for Children and Ladies. The "Lancet," June 9, 1877, reports:—"We have no hesitation in recommending this preparation. It is a great improvement on the preparations in common use for the same purpose, and will be really valuable in families." "Medical Press and Circular," April 11, 1877:—"The Laxora Lozenges can be safely recommended." C. R. C. Tichenor, Ph.D.:—"The Laxora Lozenges are efficacious, and nicely made." Each Box contains Eight Lozenges, and sold, 1s. 1 1/2d., by all Chemists and Druggists; Wholesale, 82, Southwark-street.

DR. LELIEVRE'S ICELAND MOSS
POULTICE, superior to all (patented), is exempt from all the inconveniences inseparable from Poulitices made with Linsed or Bread. These essoi the Linen, bedding, &c., dry up on the edges, rapidly ferment, giving a most unpleasant odour; and no dependence can be placed on the quality and freshness of the linseed meal. This New Poulitice is instantaneous, for it is ready in a few seconds. Sold retail by all Chemists. Wholesale, RIGOLLOT and CO., 82, Southwark-street, London.

DIGESTIVE LOZENGES
or VICHY. Manufactured from the Salts extracted from the Mineral Waters. The Vichy Lozenges should be taken by those persons whose digestion is difficult, pain in, or laborious. In cases of slow or difficult digestion, a few of the Lozenges should be taken before each repast. The Lozenges are flavoured with peppermint, lemon, vanilla, rose, orange-flower, or anise. In Boxes, at 1s. and 2s. each. VICHY SALTS FOR BATHS. In Packets, for One Bath, 1s. 6d. each. VICHY BATHING GALT. An excellent Digestive Remedy. In Boxes, 1s. 6d., 2s. 6d., and 3s. 6d. All these Preparations are guaranteed by the French Government. Sold by all respectable Chemists.

NEW MUSIC.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S THREE-YEARS' SYSTEM OF HIRE.

PIANOFORTES of every description by all the most celebrated makers from Two Guineas a Quarter.

HARMONIUMS by ALEXANDRE, from One Pound Five Shillings per Quarter.

SECOND-HAND PIANOFORTES, at immense Reductions for Cash, or on the Three-Years' System.

CHAPPELL'S ENGLISH 20-GUINEA or SCHOOL-ROOM PIANOFORTE, with Check Action, in Canadian Walnut or Mahogany. This instrument combines good quality of tone and excellence of workmanship. Has a lovely touch, and is capable of enduring hard practice without going out of order. Owing to its size, it is admirably adapted for the parlour or any room where space is an object. In Solid Oak or White Ash, 22 gs.; in Rosewood or Walnut Case, 27 gs.

NEW POLKA BY CH. D'ALBERT.
THE FANFARE POLKA. By CHARLES D'ALBERT. Illustrated. 1s. 6d. net; Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHARLES D'ALBERT'S NEW DANCE MUSIC.
SWEETHEARTS. Waltz on Arthur Sullivan's popular Song. "One of the best waltzes ever written by the above-mentioned Composer." 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY. Lancers, on Airs from Sullivan's popular Work. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY WALTZ. 2s. net.
TRIAL BY JURY POLKA. 2s. net.
RISK A GAI. 2s. net.
FLEUR DE THE QUADRILLE. 2s. net.
FASCINATION VALSE a Trois Temps. 2s. net.
SULTAN'S POLKA (New Edition). 1s. 6d. net.
The above, arranged for Full Orchestra, 3s.; Septet, 2s. each.
N.B. A Complete List of M. D'Albert's popular Dance Music will be sent on application to
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

CHAPPELL and CO.'S LIST of NEW SONGS.
THOU'RT PASSING HENCE. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 2s. net.
MY BROTHER (sung by) ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 2s. net.
IF (sung by) McGILLICUDDY. 2s. net.
THE CAPTIVE SKYLARK. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
THE SKYLARK FREE. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
OH! FOR THY WINGS. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
THE EVERLASTING MOORE. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
SWEETHEARTS. By ARTHUR SULLIVAN. 2s. net.
CRADLE SONG. By CARRINGTON LEE. 2s. net.
THE LAST LETTER. By CARRINGTON LEE. 2s. net.
FOR EVERMORE. By H. GADSBY. 2s. net.
WHEN THOU ART NIGH. By GOUNOD. 2s. net.
I'LL SING THESE SONGS OF ARABY. By F. CLAY. 2s. net.
THE FATE OF A ROSE. By HENRY SMART. 2s. net.
MY LOVER ACROSS THE BLUE SEA. By S. ADAMS. 2s. net.
THE MEN OF WALES. By B. RICHARDS. 2s. net.
THE DAY MY LOVE WENT AWAY. By L. GRAY. 2s. net.
NOT FAR AWAY. By H. TOURS. 2s. net.
TIME AND THE STREAM. By EDWIN HARPER. 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

TRIAL BY JURY. Dramatic Cantata. Written by W. S. Gilbert. Composed by ARTHUR SULLIVAN. Now being performed with immense success at the Strand Theatre. Complete for Voice and Piano-forte. 2s. 6d. net.
TRIAL BY JURY. Piano-forte Solo. 2s. 6d. net.
THE JUDGE'S SONG. 2s. net.
THE LOVE-SICK BOY. Defendant's Song. 1s. 6d. net.
KUHE'S RASTASIA. 2s. net.
SMALLWOOD'S FANTASIA (easy). 1s. 6d. net.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

L'ORGANISTE PRATIQUE.
240 Easy Pieces for Organ or Harmonium, by J. LEYBAULT. In 2 vols., price 6s. each net; or in eight parts, each 2s. net. The above will supply a want long felt by amateur performers on the organ or harmonium, as all the pieces are very pretty without being difficult.
CHAPPELL and Co., 50, New Bond-street.

LA SERENADE. New Waltz. By METRA. A most attractive and popular waltz. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

LA VAGUE. New Waltz. By METRA. Solo or Duet. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

W. SMALLWOOD'S NEW PIECES for PIANOFORTE. Illustrated Titles. CRYSTAL DEWDROPS. AVELETTE. Gondola Song. FAIRY DREAMS. Post-free, 18 stamps each.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

EDITH'S SONG. From Tennyson's "Harold." Set to Music by ODOARDO BARRI. 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

A WINTER'S TALE. From Tennyson's "Harold." "Two young lovers in wintry weather." Set to Music by ODOARDO BARRI. Post-free, 24 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

WAR SONGS OF THE EAST. By H. B. FARNIE. In handsome cover, price 1s.; post-free, 13 stamps.
METZLER and Co., 37, Great Marlborough-street, London, W.

MASON and HAMLIN'S ORGANS. Now ready. New Illustrated Book. Post-free.
METZLER and Co., Sole Agents, Great Marlborough-street, W.

ASHDOWN and PARRY'S CATALOGUES of MUSIC.
PART 1. PIANO, ORGAN, HARMONIUM.
PART 2. VOCAL.
PART 3. HARP, CONCERTINA.
PART 4. VIOLIN, VIOLONCELLO, ORCHESTRA, &c.
PART 5. FLUTE, CORNET, CLARINET, &c.
Sent gratis and post-free to any part of the world.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square, London.

SIR WILLIAM STERNDAL BENNETT'S BARCAROLLE (from the Fourth Concerto).—This beautiful Composition is now published in the following forms:—
Piano Solo 4s.
Piano Duet 4s.
Organ, arranged by Dr. Steggall .. 4s.
London: Ashdown and PARRY.

GAVOTTE, in E Minor. By SILAS. Played by Madame Esipoff at her Concerts in England and America with immense success. A new edition of this celebrated Gavotte is now ready. Price 2s.
ASHDOWN and PARRY, Hanover-square.

OLIVIA. New Waltz. By CHARLES COOTE, Jun. Played by Coote and Tinney's band at the State Ball at Buckingham Palace, June 22. Piano Solo, 4s.; Duet, 6s.—London: Ashdown and PARRY.

CHARLES HALLE'S PRACTICAL PIANOFORTE SCHOOL. Section I.—No. 1. Pianoforte Tutor. For Sixth Brothers, London and Manchester.

CHARLES HALLE'S NEW EDITION of POPULAR WORKS. For List of Pieces already published Catalogues will be forwarded, post-free, on application to
FORSTH BROTHERS, 272a, Regent-circle, Oxford-street, London; and Cross-street, South King-street, Manchester.

RALPH THE RANGER. The New Song. W. MORLEY, JUN., begs to announce that he has secured the manuscript of the above beautiful Song. Copies of which will be ready for issue shortly.

NEW MUSIC.

W. T. BEST'S FIRST ORGAN BOOK. Forty pages, music size. An Elementary and Practical Guide for Organ Students. This day, price 1s.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

J. W. ELLIOTT'S NEW HARMONIUM TUTOR. Containing everything necessary to be learnt for playing the Harmonium. Twenty-four pages, music size. This day. Price 1s.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

HENNING'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLIN. A celebrated German Method. Now for the first time published in English. It includes 162 Progressive Exercises. Forty pages, music size. Price 1s.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

EDWARD HOWELL'S FIRST BOOK FOR THE VIOLONCELLO. Founded on Romberg's Method. A Complete and Practical Instruction Book, for the use of all Students who wish to master the instrument. Twenty-four pages, music size. This day. Price 1s.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

DR. CALLCOTT'S GRAMMAR OF MUSIC. Boosey's New Shilling Edition. This day.

VACCAJ'S SINGING METHOD, and BALFE'S BALLAD TUTOR. Boosey's New Shilling Editions. This day.

MUSIC FOR THE SEASIDE.
BOOSEY'S MUSICAL CABINET. New Numbers. Price 1s. each; post-free, 1s. 1d.
Arthur Sullivan's Ten Songs. Raff's Piano Album.
Sullivan's Ten New Songs. Rubinstein's Piano Album.
Virginia Gabriel's Ten Songs. Brahms's Piano Album.
A. S. Gatty's Twelve Ballads. Lomoth's Waltz Album.
Longfellow & Balfe's Ten Songs. Walteufel's Waltz Album.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street, London.

TRUE HEARTS. New Song, by the Composer of "Nancy Lee." This day. Sung by Miss Ellen D'Alton.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

ONE ONLY. By WEKERLIN. This exquisite Romance, sung with equal success by Mr. Edward Lloyd and Mr. Stanley, may be had of all Music-sellers in town and country. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

STILL WATERS RUN DEEP. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
ALL THE WORLD'S A STAGE. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
AS YOU LIKE IT. By PINSUTI. 2s. net.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

FAIR IS MY LOVE. By HATTON. Mr. Stanley will sing this celebrated song at all the concerts during the approaching tournee with Mr. Sims Reeves. Price 2s. net.—Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

IF YOU WERE AT YOUR WINDOW. By MOLLOY. The Words by Weatherley. This day. Price 2s. net.
"If you were at your window,
And I were passing by,
I wonder would you greet me,
And smile to see me nigh."
Molloy's version must be ordered.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

NANCY LEE WALTZ. On the Celebrated Song. The Waltz of the Season.
Boosey and Co., 235, Regent-street.

JOSEPH WILLIAMS'S NEW PUBLICATIONS. All Music sent post-free half price.

H. WEIST HILL'S COMPOSITIONS. Performed with great success at the Alexandra Palace.
Values.
Alma. 4s.
Son Image. 4s.
True Love. 4s.
Gertrude. 3s.
Promenade. 3s.
Gavotte, Madame de Pompadour (Beautifully Illustrated). 4s.
Galop. To Paris in Ten Hours (Illustrated). 3s.

PINSUTI'S POPULAR SONGS.
THE RAFT. Descriptive Song, sung by Signor Poli; in E and G. 4s.
I LOVE MY LOVE. Soprano, B flat, or Contralto; A flat. 4s.
WHAT WE HAVE LOVED WE LOVE FOR EVER. 4s.
WILT THOU BE MINE. 3s.
THE MAIDEN'S FLOWER SONG. 3s.
LOVE WILL SHINE ALL THROUGHL. 4s.
THE OWL. Baritone or Bass. 4s.
The above songs are universally acknowledged to be the finest productions of this most talented composer.

FOLI'S LATEST SUCCESSES.
A LIFE'S LOVE. By J. B. WALDECK. 4s. In keys C and D.
PEACE BE STILL. Do. do. 4s.
By the same Composer.
IN THE TWILIGHT LONG AGO. Keys D and F. 4s.
WE ROAM AND HIDE THE SEA. For Baritone or Bass. 3s.
Review.—"Since the days of Ibsen we have not come across a song possessing more merit and true English style."
London: Robert Cocks and Co.

CATALOGUES GRATIS. Shipping Orders on most favourable terms.

LONDON: JOSEPH WILLIAMS, 24, BERNERS-STREET, W.; and 12, CHEAPSIDE, E.C.

MY BOYHOOD'S DREAM.—Ballad. Written by Dr. Carpenter. Music by J. L. HATTON. Sung by Mr. Maybrick. 4s.; post-free, 24 stamps. "A very telling ballad."—Vide the Illustrated London News.
London: Robert Cocks and Co.

WATER PARTIES, Picnics, and wherever part-singing is required without the aid of accompaniments. The VOCAL TRIOS and ROUNDS and CANONS, edited by WILLIAM HILLS, will be found among the most charming music of the day. May be had in 3 Parts, each 2d.; or in 3 vols., each 3s.—London: Sole Publishers, Robert Cocks and Co., New Burlington-street; where may be had, gratis and post-free, a list of Robert Cocks and Co.'s Vocal Quartets. Nos. 1 to 49 post-free for two and four stamps each.

THE GARDEN PARTY QUADRILLES. By W. SMALLWOOD. Illustrated Title. Piano Solo and Duet, 24 stamps each. THE BUXTON QUADRILLES, for Piano-forte, by ADAM WRIGHT. Illustrated Title, 4s. THE SCARBOROUGH QUADRILLES, for Piano-forte, by STEPHEN GLOVER. Illustrated Title, 4s.; both post-free for 24 stamps each; and a SINGING QUADRILLE, for Piano, by COTSFORD DICK, post-free for 24 stamps.
London: ROBERT COCKS and Co.

A CATALOGUE of valuable ORGAN and CHURCH MUSIC may be had gratis and post-free of the publishers, Messrs. Robert Cocks and Co. N.B.—Now ready, new and enlarged edition of Hopkins and Dr. Rimbault's Great Work on the Organ, pp. 636, 3s. 6d.
HALF MOON AT THE ORGAN. Arranged by JOHN BISHOP. 24 books, 3s. each; or in 2 vols., 21s. each.
THE AMATEUR ORGANIST. Consisting of a Selection of the most favourite Movements from the Great Masters. By J. WARREN. 12 books, 3s. each; or in 1 vol., 21s.
London: 6, New Burlington-street.

PIANOS for HIRE, 10s. per Month. Seven octaves. No hire charged if purchased at any time within six months.
THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street, London, W.

PIANOS, 17s. 6d. per Month, on the Three-Years' System. Becomes the property of the hirer if the payments are kept up. Illustrated Catalogues, post-free, on application.—THOMAS OETZMANN and CO., 27, Baker-street.

PIANO, £14. Seven-Octave PICCOLO PIANOFORTE. Second-hand, in good condition, for ready money.—May be seen at 27, Baker-street, Portman-square.

PIANOFORTES for HIRE or for SALE, from 25 gs. upwards.—JOHN BROADWOOD and SONS, No. 33, Great Pulteney-street, Golden-square, W. Manufacture, No. 45, Horseferry-road, Westminster.

NEW MUSIC.

DER LETZTE KUSS ("The Last Kiss"). The New Waltz, by OTTO MULLER, Composer of the celebrated "Geliebte und Verloren." ("Loved and Lost") Waltz. Price 4s.; sold at half price. Order of all Music-sellers in town and country.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

THE Popular Song, LOVED AND LOST. The Words by Percy Fitzgerald, adapted to Muller's beautiful Waltz, "Geliebte und Verloren." Sold by every Music-seller in the United Kingdom. Post-free, 2s.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW SONG FOR BARITONE.
THE MINER. By BERTHOLD TOURS. "Rugged and swart and rough is he,
Yet staunch and true as a man should be."
Sent for 2s.—DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

NEW EDITION IN F. FOR BASS.
THE KING AND THE BEGGAR-MAID. By W. C. LEVEY. This popular Song may be had in A, for Baritone, and in F, for Bass. Sent for 2d. and 1d. each.
DUFF and STEWART, 147, Oxford-street.

WEDDING and BIRTHDAY PRESENTS. at HENRY RODRIGUES', 42, Piccadilly, London.
POLISHED GLASS TABLE ORNAMENTS in great variety. Sets for the Dining and Writing Table, 21s. to £10.
Envelope-Cases .. 21s. to 45s. Work-Boxes .. 15s. to 25s.
Blotting-Books .. 5s. 2 Jewel-Cases .. 21s. 2
Jokstands .. 5s. 2 Glove-Boxes .. 10s. 6d. 5
Jokstands .. 21s. 6 Handkerchief-Boxes 10s. 6d. 5
Writing-Cases 10s. 6d. 5 Caskets (oxidised) .. 15s. 2
Letter-Scales .. 8s. 6d. 5 Flower-Vases .. 21s. 5
Candlesticks (pair) .. 12s. 10 Jardinières (pair) .. 42s. 10
Candelabra .. 42s. 10 Card-Trays .. 21s. 6
And a large and choice Assortment of English, Viennese, and Parisian Novelties suitable for Presents, from 6s. to £10.

RODRIGUES' DRESSING-BAGS for Travelling, with silver, silver-gilt, and plated fittings, from £3 3s. to £50; Soufflé Bags, Waist Bags, Carriage Bags, and Bags of all kinds, at very moderate prices.—42, Piccadilly.

PORTRAIT ALBUMS at RODRIGUES', with Patent Leather Guards, interleaved for Vignette and Cabinet Portraits, 10s. 6d. to £5. Rodrigues' new Esnel Album. Presentation and Regimental Albums.—42, Piccadilly.

THE SOCIETY OF ARTS' ONE SHILLING MOIST COLOUR BOX. Unadulterated pigments. Box in japanned tin.—Leclertier, Barbe, and Co., 60, Regent-st., London; and Local Artists' Colourmen and Stationers.

ORFIDE GOLD ALBERT CHAINS. Perfect in finish; undistinguishable from 18-carat gold; unaffected by time and wear. Post-free, 10s. 6d. Full Illustrated Price-Lists of Orfide Gold Jewellery free per post.
C. C. ROWE, 88, Brompton-road, London, S.W.

FISHER'S GLADSTONE BAG. 188, Strand.
The perfect Dressing-Bag. The perfect Travelling-Bag. Catalogues post-free.

TRAVELLING BAGS. Write for their "Bag" Catalogue (Illustrated).
MAPPIN and WEBB, 76, 77, and 78, OXFORD-STREET, } London.
W.; 2, QUEEN VICTORIA-STREET, CITY, }

NOTICE.—Manufacture of SPOONS and FORKS. Messrs. ELKINGTON and Co. beg to announce that, having succeeded in carrying out several important improvements in the above manufacture, they are now enabled to offer their guaranteed qualities at such prices as, while fully maintaining their high quality, place them within the reach of all classes. Revised Illustrated Price-Lists can be had on application.
Address—ELKINGTON and CO. LONDON—22, Regent-street, W. 42, Moorgate-street, E.C.
LIVERPOOL—25, Church-street.
MANCHESTER—St. Ann's-square; or to the Manufactory, NEWHALL-STREET, BIRMINGHAM.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS. Mansion House-Buildings, City, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

MAPPIN and WEBB'S TABLE CUTLERY.—BEST QUALITY DOUBLE SHEAR STEEL. Table. Dessert. Carver.

	Table.	Dessert.	Carver.
34-inch Ivory, per doz.	15s. 0d.	11s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory, balance, per doz.	19s. 0d.	15s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory, balance, per doz.	22s. 0d.	16s. 0d.	7s. 0d.
34-inch ivory, stout, per doz.	32s. 0d.	22s. 0d.	9s. 0d.
4-inch fine ivory, per doz.	34s. 0d.	24s. 0d.	10s. 0d.

Oak Boxes always kept ready in stock.
Illustrated Catalogues post-free.

MAPPIN and WEBB, MANUFACTURERS. 76, 77, and 78, Oxford-street, West End, London. The Highest Quality at Lowest Prices.

GASELIERS, in Crystal, Glass, Ormolu, or Bronze. Medial Fittings, &c. A large assortment always on view. Every article marked with plain figures.
D. HULETT and CO., Manufacturers, 53 and 56, High Holborn.

STORY, G. M. and H. J. CABINETMAKERS and WHOLESALE and RETAIL DEALERS IN LONDON, LARGEST IN CITY. LONDON WALL COMBINATION PATENT BEDSTEAD and CHEAPEST and EVER OFFERED to the PUBLIC. PRICE, from 15s. CAMPS, COTTAGES, HOTELS, INSTITUTIONS, SCHOOLS, SHOOTING-BOXES, DESIGNS ON IMMENSE STOCK OF COLEMAN-ST., JA, 2, and 2A; 33, LONDON-WALL.

SCINDE and PERSIAN RUGS and CARPETS. HALLING, PEARCE, and STONE have much pleasure in again announcing their purchase at the last India Sale of several bales of SCINDE RUGS, which enables them to continue the sale of these durable and useful articles at the unusual price of 13s. 6d. each.
H. P. and S., at the same sale, purchased a large number of the most useful sizes in PERSIAN CARPETS, of beautiful quality, which admits of their selling these much admired goods at unusually low prices.
WATERLOO HOUSE, PALL-MALL EAST; and COCKSPUR-STREET, S.W.

CHINESE, JAPANESE, and SPANISH MATTING. 69, LUDGATE-HILL.

TURKEY, INDIAN, and PERSIAN FLOOR RUGS. 69, LUDGATE-HILL.

MATS, MATTING, RUGS, and CARPETS. 69, LUDGATE-HILL.

FLOORCLOTH and KAMPTULICON. 69, LUDGATE-HILL.

GARDEN PARTIES, Weddings, Balls. MARQUEES, Tents, Flags, Illuminations, Temporary Ball-Rooms, of unique and elegant designs. Fancy Bazaars fitted complete; Estimates free.
PIGOTT BROS., Show-Rooms, 69, Bishopsgate Without.

THE GRANVILLE, ST. LAWRENCE-ON-SEA, near Ramsgate. Baths, Theatre, Concerts, Billiard-Room. Board, with attendance, in the Grand Gothic Dining-Hall, 12s. per day.—Address, THE MANAGER.

MALVERN COLLEGE. The NEXT TERM will begin on MONDAY, SEPT. 24.

NOTICE OF REMOVAL. MESSENGER and SONS, Manufacturers of CHANDELIERS, Gaslights, and Lamps of every description, beg to give notice of their REMOVAL from 73, Holborn-viaduct, to 54, HOLBORN VIADUCT, London.

LORNE "THE PERFECTION OF WHISKY." UNRIVALLED FOR "TODDY." Wholesale of the Sole Proprietors: GREENLEES BROTHERS, 1, Gresham-buildings, E.C. Distilleries, Argyleshire.

KINAHAN'S LL WHISKY. UNIVERALLY RECOMMENDED BY THE MEDICAL PROFESSION. A pure old spirit, mild, mellow, delicious, and most wholesome. Dr. Hassall says: "The samples were so mellow to the taste, and so aromatic and chalybeate to the smell. The whisky is pure, well matured, and of very excellent quality."

TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA, DELICIOUS and INVIGORATING.

MARAVILLA COCOA. "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa." British Medical Journal.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The "Globe" says, "TAYLOR BROTHERS' MARAVILLA COCOA has achieved a thorough success, and supercedes every other cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For invalids, dyspeptics, and consumers of Cocoa in general, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage." Sole Proprietors, TAYLOR BROTHERS, London.

AMERICAN CENTENNIAL PRIZE MEDAL.
FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. Its pure flavour, delicate aroma, and invigorating qualities have established its position as a first-class dietetic article.

FRY'S CARACAS COCOA. "The Caracas Cocoa of such choice quality."—Food, Water, and Air (Dr. Hassall).
"A most delicious and valuable article."—Standard.
TENTH INTERNATIONAL MEDAL awarded to J. S. FRY and SON.

FRY'S EXTRACT OF COCOA, "Than which, if properly prepared, there is no nicer or more wholesome preparation of Cocoa."—Food, Water, and Air. Edited by Dr. Hassall.

SCHWEITZER'S COCOATINA. Anti-Dyspeptic Cocoa or Chocolate Powder. Guaranteed Pure Soluble Cocoa, with excess of Fat extracted. Four times the strength of Cocoas Thickened with Weakened with Arrowroot, Starch, &c.

The faculty pronounce it the most nutritious, perfectly digestible Beverage for "BREAKFAST, LUNCHEON, or SUPPER." Keeps in all climates. Requires no Cooking. A teaspoonful to Breakfast Cup, costing less than a halfpenny. Samples gratis. In Air-Tight Tins, at 1s. 6d., 3s., &c., by Chemists and Grocers. H. SCHWEITZER and CO., 10, Adam-street, London, W.C.

HORNIMAN'S TEA for Forty Years has commanded a large sale, because it can always be relied on for strength, flavour, and cheapness. It is the best tea imported. Sold only in Packets.

THE ESSEX FLOUR and GRAIN COMPANY, Liverpool-road, London, N., supply the best goods only:—Wheat, for Flour, 10s. 8d. per bushel; House-holds for Bread, 10s.; Wheat Meal, for Brown Bread, 9s. 4d.; Coarse Scotch Oatmeal, 3s. 2d. per 14 lb.; Fine, 3s. 4d.; American Hominy, 4s.; Barley, Buckwheat, 5s. per bushel, or 19s. per sack; Indian Corn, 4s. 8d. per bushel, or 17s. 6d. per sack; Oats, 4s. per bushel; Crushed Oats, 3s. 6d. per bushel, 1s. 6d. per sack; Middlings, 2s. 4d. per bushel; Ground Pollard, 1s. 8d.; Peas, 7s. 6d.; Tick Beans, 8s.; Split Peas, 2s. 6d. and 3s. per peck. Meat Biscuits, 20s. per cwt. Barley Meal, 4s. 8d. per bushel, or 17s. 6d. per sack. Lentil Flour, for invalids, in tins, 1 lb. size, 1s.; and 7 lb. 6s. All other kinds of Grain and Seed. Special prices for larger quantities. Orders and cheques to be made in favour of G. Young.

LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT.—Finest Meat-flavouring Stock for Soups, Made Dish and Sauces. Caution.—Genuine ONLY with facsimile of Baron Liebig's signature across label.

WILLIS' "THREE CASTLES." Thackeray in the "Virginian" says:—"There's no sweeter Tobacco comes from Virginia, and no better brand than the 'Three Castles.'" Sold only in Packets, protected by our Name and Trade-Mark. W. D. and H. O. Willis, Bristol and London.

LAMPLOUGH'S PYRETIC SALINE. Have it in your houses, and use no other. This alone is the true Antidote in Fevers, Eruptive Affections, Sea or Bilious sickness, having peculiar and exclusive merits. For the protection of the public against fraudulent imitations, I have applied for and secured a perpetual injunction, with costs, against the defendant. Observe the genuine has my Name and Trade Mark on a Buff-Coloured Wrapper.—113, Holborn-hill, London.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS and OINTMENT. "The Pills purify the blood, correct all disorders of the liver, stomach, kidneys, and bowels. The Ointment is unrivalled in the cure of bad legs, old wounds, gout, and rheumatism."

A NEVER-FAILING REMEDY for Bilious and Liver Complaints, Indigestion, Wind, Spasms, Giddiness, Dizziness of the Eyes, Habitual Constiveness, &c.—DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, without Mercury, are unequalled. Almid in their operation, they create appetite and strengthen the whole nervous system. Sold by W. G. SAMBERT, 14, Vere-street, London, W., and all Druggists, in Boxes, 1s. 1d. and 2s. 6d. The genuine are in a square green packet.

NEURALINE gives instant relief in TIC DOLOREUX, Neuralgia, Sciatica, Toothache, Rheumatism, Gout, and all Nerve and Local Pains.—Mr. Edgar, Butt Lighthouse, Island of Lewis, thus writes to Sir James Matheson:—"Mrs. Edgar cannot express her thanks to Lady Matheson for sending her the Neuraline. It proved the most successful remedy she had ever applied. The relief experienced was almost instantaneous."—Dated Nov. 24, 1885.

HAY FEVER, COLDS, and all Disorders of the Mucous Membrane promptly cured by GLYKALINE.

LEATH and ROSS, Homoeopathic Chemists, 5, St. Paul's-churchyard, and 9, Vere-st., W.; and sold by all Chemists, in Bottles, 1s. 1d. and 2s.

THE NEW MEMBER FOR GRIMSBY.

The recent election to the borough of Great Grimsby, as was lately announced, has given a seat in the House of Commons to Mr. Alfred Mellor Watkin, son of Sir Edward Watkin, M.P. for Hythe, the chairman of the South-Eastern, Metropolitan, and Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway Companies. Mr. Alfred Watkin is thirty or thirty-one years of age. He has devoted himself to practical engineering, and has achieved some reputation in that department. He is the author of several treatises on some details of mechanical science applied to the working of railways. He is married to a daughter of the Very Rev. Dr. Payne Smith, Dean of Canterbury. Though he has not yet taken any active part in political public life, he enters Parliament as a supporter of the Liberal party, under the leadership of Lord Hartington.

The portrait is from a photograph by Mr. F. E. Friston, of Grimsby.

THE CONSPIRACY CASE AT BOW-STREET.

The chief magistrate at Bow-street Police Court, Sir James Ingham, has been engaged many days in a preliminary examination of the charges and evidence against three officers of the Detective Police, who are accused of partaking in a fraudulent conspiracy. They are John Meiklejohn, an Inspector of the Metropolitan Police, and also Superintendent of the Midland Railway Police; Nathaniel Druscovich, a Sergeant of Police; and Inspector William Palmer; besides whom, a solicitor, named Edward Froggatt, of Argyll-street, is accused of being in the conspiracy. The principal charge is that of conspiring together to defeat the ends of justice in the recent "turf frauds," for participation in which four men—Harry Benson, William and Frederick Kurr, and Charles Bale—were sent to penal servitude after trial at the Old Bailey in April last, Benson being sentenced to fifteen years' imprisonment, and the others to ten years' each. The "turf frauds" were in effect a conspiracy to obtain from the Countess de Goncourt, a French lady of property, various sums of money, on the pretence that the conspirators were largely engaged in betting "operations" on



MR. ALFRED MELLOR WATKIN, M.P. FOR GRIMSBY.

the turf, in the profits of which it was promised Madame de Goncourt should share on supplying part of the funds to work with. At first genuine remittances were forwarded to her as the result of the "operations," but afterwards worthless cheques were sent. This was the case in which the men engaged in the frauds had a sham newspaper printed, containing professed particulars of racing, to be forwarded to their dupes in France. It bore the number 1713, contained ordinary articles, advertisements, and notices of different races. The charges now under investigation are the result of some disclosures made by William Kurr since his conviction, alleging that the prisoner Meiklejohn received £500 from one of the convicts. Druscovich, who had been instructed to take charge of the inquiry into the betting frauds, was introduced by Meiklejohn, as Kurr says, to the men who were carrying them on; and Kurr also alleges that Palmer gave information which enabled them at first to escape. Froggatt is charged with tampering with witnesses at the trial of the four convicts, and with an attempt, by dictating a false telegram, to procure the release of Benson and his companions when they had been arrested at Rotterdam. At Bow-street Mr. Poland is conducting the prosecution on behalf of the Treasury; Mr. Besley and Mr. Grain appear for Palmer; Mr. Montagu Williams and Mr. Walter Ballantine for Meiklejohn; Mr. St. John Wontner for Druscovich; and Mr. George Lewis, jun., for Froggatt. In support of the charges against the defendants, the convicts William Kurr and Harry Benson have been brought up from Millbank Penitentiary, and both appeared in the witness's box on Saturday last, but Kurr had been examined on the previous days. They wore the dress of the convict prison, and their appearance caused a sensation among the crowd of spectators in court. Both are young men; Kurr is about twenty-six years of age, and Benson, a Jew, is thirty. We give an illustration of the scene at the police court on one of the days last week occupied with this inquiry. The magistrate, Sir James Ingham, is represented at the extreme right-hand side of the Engraving, holding a double eye-glass in his hand, while he listens to Mr. Montagu Williams, who stands at the table below, cross-examining the witness Kurr. The learned counsel does not wear a wig and gown, nor



THE DETECTIVE POLICE OFFICERS CHARGED WITH CONSPIRACY, AT BOW-STREET POLICE COURT: EXAMINATION OF THE CONVICT KURR.

do any of the other barristers. Mr. Besley sits at the left hand of Mr. Williams; Mr. Poland, engaged in the official prosecution, is at the near end of the table, and seems rising to speak more closely with the learned gentleman beside him. The convict Kurr is in the witness-box, leaning with his elbow on the front rail, and listening to the question put by Mr. Williams. Two of the prison warders stand beside him; in front of them is a short-hand writer. The three accused Detective Police Officers, Meiklejohn, Druscovich, and Palmer, appear in the prisoners' dock, towards the left-hand side of the Engraving; Meiklejohn's figure is partly hidden; Druscovich, a man with thick black hair and heavy moustache, sits with his head supported by his hand; Palmer lounges with folded arms leaning on the front of the dock. The solicitor, Froggatt, sits rather back in the dock; a warder or officer of the Court stands next him. The inquiry has been constantly attended by as many spectators as could get admission, and by some persons of rank. On Saturday, the eleventh day, it was again adjourned to the latter days of this week, but Palmer was admitted to bail.

EMIGRANT GIRLS IN CANADA.

The beneficent labours of Miss Rye, in managing and personally superintending the industrial emigration of destitute female children and grown-up girls to the British colonies, have frequently been noticed. She has repeatedly visited both Canada and Australia, in charge of large numbers of these young people, whom she has taken care to place in suitable household service amongst respectable families of the colonists. At the end of last May she went out to Canada, accompanied by another lady, in the ship *Sardinian*, with seventy-three young persons, of whom ten were boys, seven girls in their teens, and the rest quite little children. Many of them were from the London workhouses. We have received from the lady who is with Miss Rye, at the town of Niagara, on Lake Ontario, a very satisfactory account of their proceedings. All their juvenile charges were safely provided for, on the 13th ult., except thirty, for whom they expected soon to find comfortable homes. Our correspondent says:—"Miss Rye is exceedingly particular in placing out these children, suiting the tender and timid ones to kindly and indulgent mistresses, and the wild, lawless ones to stricter managers. Nor is she satisfied to place children with householders, even those whose certificates from their ministers are satisfactory, if she has reason to think they are hard or careless. The results of her work are certainly wonderful. About one per cent only have been found to go astray, out of nearly 1200 pauper children. Boards of guardians ought to send out the contents of their schools; they would, at their age, soon adapt themselves to Canadian requirements. This is certainly the paradise for working men and women. The Canadians are a homely people, full of energy and enterprise, but living simple, primitive lives, among their farms, fruit, and cattle; sitting down with their servants, generally, at the same table. I am no longer surprised at their readiness to take our children. Their wives do their own housework, perhaps with the help of one little maid, ten or twelve years old, who is brought up rather as a child of the house. She is clothed and maintained by her master and mistress, up to the age of fifteen, when she has three dollars a month wages, till she is eighteen, after which she can make her own terms, and is on the same footing as other Canadians. But the majority of Miss Rye's girls become adopted in the family and are frequently included in the testamentary arrangements made for other children. As for boys, the one thing wanting to Canada is hands to cultivate the land. At the age of eighteen anyone can claim a hundred acres of land, to clear and cultivate it, and to possess it for ever, so that our "gutter children" may become the future landlords of the country. Whole districts are waiting to be occupied, with rich arable land, where corn can be sown and ripened in two months, or peaches and cherries, and other fruits to supply foreign markets; with forests, minerals, and fisheries of untold value; and with vast lakes and rivers for the conveyance of their produce. But this is no country for drones. The town of Niagara, from which I write, is surrounded by a pastoral population in their thriving homesteads. The old townhall has been partly converted into a meat market, and the old county prison is now Miss Rye's Distributing Home. The Judge's court is made the dormitory for a hundred little girls, and small beds are placed also in the spectators' gallery, while the butter and other provisions are kept in the condemned cell. Our poor little waifs and strays of London live have terribly sad histories, many being children of drunkards, suicides, adulterers, and felons now in penal servitude. Of course, they may go wrong even in Canada; but it is certain that they will have fewer opportunities to err, and no vicious connections to drag them down. It is touching to see them here at play, before they are sent out to work." We have an implicit reliance upon the writer's correct testimony and sound judgment; and we would especially commend this statement to public attention just now, when Miss Rye's late controversy with the Local Government Board shows that her useful efforts of charity have been ill appreciated in certain official quarters.

On the 6th inst. a great fire occurred at Samara, one of the largest cities situated on the Volga. The best part of the town, consisting of the Government quarter and the houses of the principal citizens, was entirely destroyed, as were also many barges laden with grain and tallow. Among the public buildings burnt down was the newly-constructed hospital of the Red Cross Society, which contained a great number of sick and wounded soldiers from Asia Minor. No lives are said to have been lost, but several thousand people are reported to be without food or shelter. This is the third Russian town which has been destroyed by fire during the present summer.

Professor Bowditch, of the Harvard Medical School, having examined the measurements of some 25,000 children in the public schools of Boston, United States, has presented the results in a series of tables, which have been published by the State Board of Health. He makes the following statement:—"The growth of children takes place in such a way that until the age of eleven or twelve years boys are both taller and heavier than girls of the same age, but at this period of life girls begin to grow very rapidly, and for the next two or three years surpass boys of the same age in both height and weight. Boys then acquire and retain a size superior to that of girls, who have now nearly completed their full growth. Children of American born parents are in Massachusetts taller and heavier than children of foreign-born parents, a superiority which seems to depend partly on the greater average comfort in which such children live and grow up, and partly upon differences of race or stock. Pupils of American parentage at the public Latin school and other higher schools are apparently for the same reasons superior in height and weight to the generality of boys of American parentage in the public schools, and of English boys of the non-labouring classes attending public schools and universities, the superiority in weight being as a rule more marked than that in height."

THE VOLUNTEERS.

The Volunteer Artillery encamped at Shoeburyness broke up yesterday week. In the morning the detachments were paraded and marched to the cricket-ground, where they were inspected by Colonel Fisher, in the presence of a large number of officers of the Royal Artillery and a general company. After the inspection, Colonel Fisher addressed the detachments, and complimented them on their excellent work during the past week. Afterwards Miss Fisher presented the prizes, when the 1st Hampshire men were loudly cheered. The detachment of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteer Corps gained distinguished honours in the competitions. In addition to winning Messrs. Elkington's prize (ten cups value £21) for the highest possible score in shell firing, and the Scotland Challenge Vase for the best score in the shell competition in either week, they gained the Queen's Prize for the highest average score throughout the whole fortnight's meeting, consisting of ten cups of solid silver and entitling each of the men to wear the badge indicating that he is a Queen's prizeman. The detachment consisted of Quartermaster-Sergeant H. C. Sims (who, being "No. 1" on the battery, sighted the gun), Sergeant W. Angley, Corporals R. Gunn, S. Compton, and H. Esterford, Gunners T. Scott, F. T. Sleeman, C. Bond, and A. P. Young, and Trumpeter C. F. Pond.

The last detachment of volunteers who had received permission to drill with the regular forces at Aldershot this year returned last Saturday from their eight days' self-imposed duty, having performed their work in a manner that elicited the highest praise from Major-Generals Shipley and the Hon. F. A. Thesiger, to whose brigades Colonel Vincent's and Colonel Warner's provisional battalions have been respectively attached. During the past three weeks nearly 5000 men of all ranks have voluntarily placed themselves under the Mutiny Act and have carried out their work in a style that has gained them the commendation of every officer of the regular forces with whom they have come in contact. The work carried out has been of the most arduous character, and, though doubtless at many times the energies of the men have been severely taxed, it is but just to say they have always been found equal to the occasion and most anxious to carry out the wishes of their respective chiefs.

The third and final competition for the year by members of the Middlesex Rifle Association was held last week at Wormwood-scrubbs, when prizes to the value of £120 were fired for. The principal contest was at 200, 500, and 600 yards, seven shots at each, and was productive of some of the finest shooting of the year. In this the winners were as follow:—£10, Private T. Wace, Hon. Artillery Company; £7, Private Rotheron, London Rifle Brigade; £5, Private T. W. Wilson, Queen's (Westminster); £3, Private Curnew, Tower Hamlets; Corporal Weston, 12th Surrey; Sergeant Sage, Tower Hamlets; Sergeant Pullman (G.M.), South Middlesex; Colour-Sergeant Brooking, Queen's (Westminster); Corporal Gillham, 29th Middlesex; Private R. Bird, South Middlesex; Corporal G. S. Tovey, Queen's (Westminster); Sergeant-Instructor Gilder, 18th Middlesex; Quartermaster S. Stewart, 9th Middlesex; Corporal Frost, 26th Kent; Colour-Sergeant Bacchus, South Middlesex; Major Young, 39th Middlesex; Private Shoveller, Civil Service; Private T. Pullman, South Middlesex; Private W. Whittle, London Scottish; Lieutenant Dean, Civil Service; Private Rosenthal, St. George's; Private Hobbiss, South Middlesex; Lieutenant Munday, Hon. Artillery Company; Sergeant Lloyd, 19th Middlesex; Captain H. Roberts, London Irish; Major Morris, 39th Middlesex; Lieutenant St. John Clerke, Inns of Court; Private S. A. Pixley, Victorias; and Private Bewick, 37th Middlesex. This competition also decided the winners of the gold, silver, and bronze badges of the association for the best aggregate score in the three contests of the year. The first of these coveted trophies fell to a rising young shot, Private S. A. Pixley, of the Victorias, a son of Captain Pixley, the Queen's prize winner, who made the excellent total of 249 points. The silver and bronze badges were won by Corporal Tovey, of the Queen's (Westminster), and Private Rotheron, of the London Rifle Brigade. The other principal prize-winners were:—Range prizes: £3, Private W. Thrower, St. George's; £2 each, Private T. Wace, H.A.C., and Private T. Pullman, South Middlesex; £1 each, Sergeant-Instructor W. H. Gilder, 18th ditto, and Captain R. W. Shipway, Queen's; Seven shots at 500 yards: £1 16s. each, Corporal G. S. Tovey, Queen's (Westminster), Private T. Wace, H.A.C., Major J. R. Morris, 39th Middlesex, Captain W. Gange, 36th ditto, and Private J. H. Shoveller, Civil Service. Seven shots at £600 yards: £3, Private F. J. Rothan, L.R.B.; £2 each, Corporal R. C. Frost, 26th Kent, and Private T. W. Wilson, Queen's (Westminster); £1 each, Lieutenant W. S. Dean, Civil Service, and Private T. Wace, H.A.C., and Corporal W. Jones, 2nd Oxford. Extra prizes:—At 500 yards: £1 16s. each, Private W. Boucher, Artists'; Sergeant A. Blackford, Queen's (Westminster); Private R. H. Foster, 19th Surrey; Private R. Bird, South Middlesex, and Private T. Hinde, Queen's (Westminster). At 600 yards: £3, Lieutenant F. W. Sharpe, 41st Middlesex; £2 each, A. Blackford, Queen's (Westminster), and Private J. M. Hay, Artists'.

The last inspection for the present year in the metropolitan district took place on Saturday, when the 1st London Engineers underwent that ordeal at the hands of Colonel Gordon, commanding Royal Engineer of the home district. The first part of the inspection took place in Gray's Inn-square, to which the corps, in six companies of twenty-five files, in addition to a good company of recruits, were marched from their head-quarters, under the command of Lieutenant-Colonel Drew. The inspecting officer made a minute inspection of the line, being accompanied by Colonel Mulliner, the honorary Colonel. A few battalion movements were then performed. At the close of the drill the corps returned to their head-quarters at Islington, where the principal part of the inspection took place, this being in strictly engineering work. Here during the past week the members of the corps, acting under their new Adjutant, Captain Parker, of the Royal Engineers, and their instructors, Sergeant-Major Johnson and Corporal Utridge, had been engaged in constructing a series of models of batteries, saps, and bridges, a full-sized single lock bridge, &c. The several companies marched to the points at which they had carried out their respective tasks, and the inspecting officer proceeded haphazard to question various members as to the details and objects of the different works. A most interesting exhibition of the skill of the members then ensued in the construction of bridges, barrel piers, gabions, &c., which were executed in a manner creditable alike to instructors and instructed. At the conclusion of the inspection Colonel Gordon congratulated the corps on the improvement they had made during the past year, and stated that it would give him great pleasure to make a satisfactory report of their efficiency.

The detachment of men of the 1st Hants Artillery Volunteers, who were successful in carrying off the Queen's and other prizes at Shoeburyness camp this year, arrived at Southampton on Saturday evening. The rejoicings assumed quite a public character.

The great rifle competition between two hundred of the best shots of Great Britain, including Queen's Prize men of

1876 and 1877, and several silver medallists, was concluded on Saturday last at the Altcar ranges, Liverpool, the prizes being of the total value of about £1000. The shooting was most excellent in quality, as may be gathered from the results, the principal of which are appended:—No. 1 Competition: £15, Private C. Rimmer, 13th L.R.V.; £10, Private H. Smith, London Rifle Brigade; £5 each, Corporal Horatio Jones, 1st Denbigh, and Private E. Latham, 1st L.R.V.; £4 each, Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th C.R.V., Private M. Caldwell, 6th Renfrew, Private Messenger, 9th Leicester, and Private C. D. Blundell, 13th L.R.V. No. 2 Competition: £15, Sergeant M. Rees, 5th L.R.V.; £10, Colour-Sergeant J. Bacchus, South Middlesex; £5 each, Sergeant J. Howarth, 11th L.R.V., and Private R. Wright, 5th L.R.V.; £4 each, Private James Kindell, 18th Middlesex, Private Jones, 36th C.R.V., Private T. Grantham, 1st L.R.V., and Private R. Wade, 1st L.R.V. No. 3 Competition: £20, Private J. Johnstone, 1st Cumberland; £15, Private W. Mason, 1st Lancashire; £10 each, Sergeant E. C. Foster, 1st Newcastle, and Lieut.-Colonel Bertram, 9th A. B. Lancashire; £5 each, Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th Cheshire; Sergeant M. Rees, 5th Lancashire; Quartermaster-Sergeant Brooks, 7th Devon; Colour-Sergeant J. Greaves, 2nd West York; Private W. F. Cherry, 2nd Cheshire; Sergeant T. Smitten, 15th Lancashire; Sergeant J. K. Speers, 1st Lancashire; and Private M. Caldwell, 6th Renfrew. No. 4 Competition: £20, Private W. M'Kinlay, Queen's Edinburgh; £15, Colour-Sergeant Cunningham, 2nd Lancashire; £10, Sergeant-Instructor F. Thompson, 88th Lancashire; £5 each, Quartermaster-Sergeant Price, 10th Glamorganshire; Corporal W. Bratherton, 36th Cheshire; Major Pearce, 13th Devon; Private R. Wade, 1st Lancashire; and Sergeant T. Smitten, 15th Lancashire. No. 5 Competition: £15, Private W. Davidson, 3rd C.R.V.; £10, Private A. Little, Leeds Rifles; £5 each, Corporal C. E. Rippon, 4th Essex; Robert Simson, Dublin Shooting Club; Private J. Masson, Montrose Rifles; and Private J. Goodier, 6th L.R.V. No. 6 Competition: £15, Private R. Muir, 11th Stirling; £10, Sergeant J. Robinson, 1st Warwick; £5 each, Private J. Cooper, 15th Lancashire; Private R. M'Vittie, 7th Dumfries; Sergeant G. Junor, 47th Lancashire, and Private R. B. Burgess, 1st Newcastle. Members' Prizes.—£15, Sergeant E. Deane, 1st Lancashire; £10, Sergeant W. E. Spalding, 2nd Cheshire; £5 each, A. Cortis, 1st A. B. Sussex; John J. Bryce, 3rd Cheshire, and H. A. Buckley, 1st Lancashire.

ASTRONOMICAL OCCURRENCES IN SEPTEMBER.

(From the "Illustrated London Almanack.")

A Partial Eclipse of the Sun takes place on the 7th. It begins on the Earth generally at 11h. 10m. a.m., in longitude 75 deg. 30 min. west, and latitude 23 deg. 15 min. south. At the time of the greatest eclipse a little more than three fifths of the Sun's diameter will be obscured—viz., at 0h. 49m. p.m., in west longitude 91 deg. 48 min., and south latitude 61 deg. 22 min.; and the eclipse will end at 2h. 27m. p.m. in east longitude 23 deg. 7 min., and south latitude 78 deg. 14 min. This eclipse will be seen from Cape Horn and parts of South America.

The Moon is near Mercury on the 9th, near Venus on the evening of the 9th, and near Jupiter on the nights of the 14th and 15th. She is near Mars during the night hours of the 20th and morning hours of the 21st, and near Saturn during the night hours of the 21st and morning hours of the 22nd. Her phases or times of change are:—

	New Moon on the 7th at 0 minutes after 1h in the afternoon.			
First Quarter	" 14th "	" 8 "	" 11 "	morning.
Full Moon	" 22nd "	" 35 "	" 3 "	afternoon.
Last Quarter	" 30th "	" 20 "	" 6 "	morning.

She is nearest the Earth on the evening of the 6th, and furthest from it on the afternoon of the 19th.

Mercury sets on the 3rd at 7h. 8m. p.m., or 26m. after sunset; on the 8th at 6h. 49m. p.m., or 20m. after the Sun; on the 13th at 6h. 29m. p.m., or 11m. after sunset; on the 18th the planet and the Sun set nearly together, and from Sept. 19 to Nov. 20 he sets in daylight. He rises nearly at the same time as the Sun on the 27th, and a few minutes before sunrise at the end of the month. He is near the Moon on the 9th, stationary among the stars on the 13th, and in inferior conjunction with the Sun on the 26th.

Venus is an evening star, and sets on the 8th at 7h. 26m. p.m., or 57m. after sunset; this interval increases very slowly as the month advances, on the 18th it is 59m., and on the 28th 1h. 3m., the planet setting on this day at 6h. 48m. p.m. She is near the Moon on the 9th, and in her descending node on the 13th. She is due south on the 1st at 1h. 56m. p.m., and on the last day at 2h. 12m. p.m.

Mars rises at 6h. 53m. p.m., or 24m. after sunset, on the 8th; and the planet rises at the same time as the Sun sets on the 18th; from the 19th till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at nearly the same time as the Sun rises on the 5th, at 4h. 53m. a.m. on the 9th; at 4h. 1m. a.m. on the 19th, and at 3h. 16m. a.m., or 2h. 42m. before sunrise, on the 29th. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 5th (at midnight) and near the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 33m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 18m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 9m. p.m.

Jupiter is an evening star, setting at 10h. 48m. p.m. on the 1st, at 10h. 18m. p.m. on the 8th, at 9h. 42m. p.m. on the 18th, and at 9h. 7m. p.m. on the 28th. He is near the Moon on the 14th and in quadrature with the Sun on the 17th. He is due south on the 1st at 6h. 50m. p.m., on the 15th at 5h. 58m. p.m., and on the last day at 5h. 6m. p.m.

Saturn rises on the 7th at 6h. 40m. p.m., or 11m. after sunset; on the 13th he rises at the time of sunset, and from the 14th till the end of the year he rises in daylight. He sets at about the time of sunrise on the 9th, at 4h. 46m. a.m. on the 19th, and at 4h. 2m. a.m. on the 29th. He is in opposition to the Sun on the 9th and near the Moon on the 21st. He is due south on the 1st at 0h. 37m. a.m., on the 15th at 11h. 34m. p.m., and on the last day at 10h. 31m. p.m.

Mr. James Spaight, the Mayor of Limerick, opened the People's Park in that city last Monday, and handed it over in trust for the citizens. Lord Emily took part in the proceedings. The park, which is said to be one of the prettiest in Ireland, is laid out as a tribute of respect to the commercial integrity, enterprise, and philanthropy of the late Mr. Richard Russell. The ground was given by the Earl of Limerick.

Isaac Pride, one of the Tynnewydd colliers, has sent the following letter to the *Times*:—"I wish to thank her Majesty the Queen for the First Class Albert Medal which Lord Aberdare was commissioned to present. And next, I thank Major Duncan for presenting me with the medal of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem. Then I wish to thank the Lord Mayor and the subscribers to the Mansion House Fund and others for the money I have received from them; and I wish to thank the members of Parliament for their kindness in presenting me with a watch and chain. I wish to say I am very proud of the rewards that I have received, and little did I think the public would take as much interest in it as they did when we were working to rescue the men."

ILLUSTRATIONS OF THE WAR.

The expedition of General Gourko, with the advanced force of the Russian army in Bulgaria, crossing the Balkans on the 12th and 13th ult. by the Hainkioi Pass, and descending on the south side to the Tundja Valley, has been much spoken of. Our Special Artist, Mr. E. Matthew Hale, who joined this expedition, travelling by the Shipka Pass, has supplied a number of Illustrations. The following letter from him describes the battle of Monday, the 30th ult., at Dzurani, near Eski Sagra, where the force of Raouf Pasha, on its way to join the army of Suleiman Pasha, was severely cut up:—

"I have a little time to write you a few lines to show you I am well and alive; but when I tell you that for the last ten days I have not stopped long enough in any place to have more than a few hours to work at my sketches, you will understand my silence. For six days I have not had my clothes off, and have been in the open air without even a tent at night, and next to nothing to eat except bread, which we had to break with a stone. On Sunday morning last week Rose (the Correspondent for the *Scotsman*) and Dr. Carrick, a St. Petersburg doctor, and I started at four in the morning with General Gourko and his flying column from Kazanlik. We were the only Correspondents with this advanced force, much to our delight, and I had a clear field for the first time. Our object was to cross the lower Balkans and occupy Yeni Sagra and Eski Sagra, meeting another column on our way. Well, we rode on through burning villages through the long, hot day with the Staff, and were very well received, as they were very well satisfied to see us accompany them on this adventurous expedition.

"The way lay through a lovely valley, rich with maize and corn, and for the most part beside a very pleasant little river, the Tundja; stopping beside it for a couple of hours to bivouac in the heat of the day; then on and on into the night till the poor infantry men could go no further, and we stopped at one o'clock a.m. at the village of Balabanli. Almost asleep in our saddles, we gladly tied our horses to a tree, and, after robbing a corn-field for our horses, we lay down, and woke again at four o'clock. Three hours' sleep after eighteen hours' march was hard lines, but off we went. Then I got separated by trying a short cut to save my dear horse, and got fixed in a thick wood; but luckily a few reconnoitring Cossacks came up and gave me a lead; and, as my horse would sooner die than be left behind, we tore through the brushwood at a breakneck pace, and came out on the hills above Yeni Sagra to see the place in flames; this was serious, as we hoped to find a resting-place. We soon drove the Turks out, and, as I and my companions could stand our hunger and fatigue with patience no longer, stormed a deserted village, catching our dinner, a turkey and two fat geese, plums, and flour. Here was a feast! We soon entered a Turkish house, and Terence, my faithful servant and cook, made us a soup fit for the Lord Mayor, and baked the flour into bread; dough though it was, it was better than the dry rusks we had hitherto eaten, and after a smoke and sleep we resumed our way to overtake the column, though rather regretting our greediness, as the neighbourhood might still contain parties of Turks or the dreadful Bashi-Bazouks. When we got to the town of Yeni Bazar we found it a heap of ruins and dead, the trenches filled with dead Turks and the railway station full of burning trucks of ammunition, which was going off in all directions. Here I got my first spoil, a nearly new Remington rifle, picked up from a dead Turk, and ammunition to match. The roads were filled with Bulgarians, who returned to divide the spoil like jackals, waiting till the Russian lion had satisfied himself. There was no use waiting here; and, after a sketch, and feeding my poor horse on some corn, which I found in the Turkish camp, and guarded till he was stuffed, we rode on and on after Gourko till ten that night, the poor soldiers dropping out on the road in the direction of Eski Sagra. The road was filled with the household goods of the flying Turks; and Terence was an amusing sight, with beautiful tin pans shining like silver, and bits of stuff with which I vainly hoped to decorate my studio, and a parasol which he would stick to. These, however, the poor fellow had to drop with sheer fatigue, when the exuberance of his spirits flagged, and he had to hold himself on his horse. Another bivouac in the open—this time no moon, and a chill night wind, as the nights can be very cold in spite of the hot burning days.

"Well, at six in the morning we moved off, and as Carrick and I rode on ahead we were startled by a white puff from a thick wood across the plain, and the shriek of a shell as it fell harmless across the *chaussée* ahead of us, then a galloping Cossack from the advanced guard, who cocked his gun as we approached; but, thanks to Carrick, who speaks Russian like a native, he understood we were not Turks. As neither of us adopts the uniform some Correspondents think it necessary to put on, I was in a brown suit and a small round cap, and Carrick in a Glengarry cap. This little danger over, and hearing Turks were ahead, we rode on to a mound with an advancing battery of Cossack artillery, and climbed the mound as they unlimbered. Here we were in a splendid position to see all, and as we lay down were quite safe from the shells which they poured about the roads. We saw the Turks apparently retire, and a shell from our battery pitch in their very midst as they went along the road. By this time the Staff appeared, and seeing an important movement on the left wing we galloped out from our mound in front of the Staff and got a mound all to ourselves in the very midst of the operations. We repented our rashness, though only for a moment, when we found it impossible to stand on the hill for the shells which whizzed and shrieked and burst around us; they were trying to prevent our troops advancing by this way to attack their right wing. No use, however, the Russian stands fire too well; and soon we were relieved by the advance of the tirailleurs, who advanced as coolly as if they were at a review; the officers to the front, our friends went by into the shell-strewn plain and advanced on the Turks by the wood. Then came the most fearful fire I ever heard of at a review, and as the Russian Attaché said afterwards he had never heard anything like it himself, I was not overrating it. The noise was incessant and the smoke dense. Where we lay we were happily out of the line of fire and just out of range, only an occasional bullet falling with harmless thud as it reached the ground spent. We were not long quiet, however, for the Russian infantry were obliged to retire from this deadly reception, as they could see no foe, all being hidden by the trees. Again they and the 33rd Regiment went in, and carried the wood in a splendid manner. Meanwhile, the poor wounded fellows who could walk or crawl, or be lifted by their less severely wounded companions, sought refuge with us; and refuge indeed it must have been, after the frightful fire they had experienced. The shells, however, did not cease; and, as Dr. Carrick took out his case and appointed me his assistant, I put sketch-book away for sponge and water and bandages, and hard work we had. The first we attended was our captain, with a ball through his chest, helped out of the battle by a man with a shattered arm and a man with a wound in his foot. Poor fellows, their devotion to their officer was noble and touching, and glad I was to be of some use. Of course, my bandages

and instruments were in Kazanlik when I wanted them; but I was obliged to take no more than my horse could easily carry—viz., a rug and waterproof. They still came, the poor wounded fellows, and we were far from help. The artillery between us and the Turks fell short of ammunition and retired. What a moment! Here were helpless men, whom it was impossible and almost cowardly to leave to the mercy of the Turks, and yet self-preservation would cross one's mind from one's inability to help them in case of an advance of the Turkish right. Some buried their heads in the ground, and others one could see quite dazed, and, since they were shot, indifferent to what happened. The captain ordered them not to show themselves, and as we could not bear to see their suspense, I, in my brown suit quite invisible, crept through the parched grass till I could watch the operations again. I lay still and called down to them that there was no danger, till, to our relief, another battery galloped up and dashed forward about 400 yards off, and wheeling round opened a heavy fire on the Turks. Then the infantry went in and won the day on our left wing, and all was over for us. The last shell fell and left us in peace with our charge. Hearing there were doctors behind our mound, a man came galloping up on what I at once recognised as our Colonel's horse, and said there were wounded men in the wood to our left. So we did all we could for our little hospital, and rode away. We found the poor Colonel with a shattered leg and several others in a bad way; we sent off for assistance, and soon, to our relief, a party of ambulance men with litters appeared, and we abandoned our charge. Carrick was tired out, and I got a wounded officer on my horse and kept him steady. We had eaten nothing since the night before, and it was now three o'clock. We thought of our lunch on the day before, and the good Terence had saved the remains of the goose and the dough, though starving himself. We retired to a wood, and flung ourselves down and slept, and in our sleep our horses strayed. When I awoke, oh! awful moment, we found ourselves away from the main body, miles from a town, no horses, and dead tired, and the Turks in force not far from us, for we had to advance to see our wounded friends. Terence, however, got hold of some unwilling Bulgarians and a stray Cossack, and Carrick and I ran opposite ways; no horses. We met, disconsolate and tired, and, determined to make the best of it, we lighted a fire and made some tea, lighting our fire with a cartridge, as we had no matches; then I walked over to the poor wounded men left here far away from the retreating army, for the Turks were too strong for the Russians to hold the position, and the Russians were forced to retire. We were between the two armies, and we well knew the treatment of the Turks to prisoners and wounded. Here I got a pipeful of tobacco from the good Colonel, who in his pain remembered I had none when on the mound, and felt at his side for his own bag; I don't think I ever saw so touching a piece of gentlemanly gratitude for slight services, and I never enjoyed a pipe more; but better was in store. I saw the faithful Terence and the Bulgarians with the three truants, and with delight I embraced my horse and felt rich again, and rewarded the poor fellows handsomely. The three horses had gone for a walk in the wood; the bushes closing behind them, had effectually concealed their retreat.

"Night closed in and still no orders; we had been forgotten by our General and must act for ourselves. The poor fellows were lifted into long waggons, many were the shrieks and groans and the continued cries for 'Woda, woda.' My flask was soon empty, and again I blessed the moment that I decided to take a large one instead of the small regulation one. Three or four times our departure was delayed by some poor fellow who had to be buried before he was cold, as we could leave no dead behind unburied for fear of the Turks mutilating them; not that it much mattered, but they insisted on Christian burial. At last we moved in pitch darkness, very slowly and wearily, until we came up with a picket of hussars that had cut their way through the Circassians in the after-part of the battle. Here Carrick and I determined to stay and lie down. In the morning we awoke, and I found we had in the darkness lain down close to the dead—a horrible moment; but I am now so accustomed to horrors, I did not take much notice. In the morning we all moved on, and I found my friend Rose at head-quarters, much to my delight, as I had been uneasy about him without necessity."

This action is related by the military correspondent of the *Times*, in a letter from Bucharest dated the 14th inst., in which he speaks of "Mr. Hale, the artist of the *Illustrated London News*," as having personally set a good example by going to fetch water for the wounded "from a distant well, along a road so exposed to fire that the Russian soldiers dared not go." The same letter describes two incidents of the battle, which are the subjects of two of Mr. Hale's sketches engraved for the present number. These are, the Russian infantry of the 34th Regiment, led by their Colonel, entering a wood under the Turkish fire; and the charge of the Astrachan Dragoons and Kiev Hussars, under Prince Eugene von Leuchtenberg, cutting their way through a mass of three thousand Circassian horsemen that menaced the rear of General Gourko's force. A general view of the battle-field of Dzurani is given in another sketch; showing, to the right hand, the singular isolated mound occupied by General Gourko's staff; in the centre, the Cossack field artillery; and to the left hand the advancing tirailleurs and other infantry. The Turkish positions are in the background, in the woods at the base of the hills beyond the open plain which the Russians are crossing to attack them. The burning of the town of Yeni Sagra, at the approach of General Gourko's force on the preceding day, is also the subject of an illustration. The town is burning at both ends; behind it we see the railway line to Yamboli, with some Turkish guns "that the foe was sullenly firing." The Russian artillery and infantry are seen to the left-hand side of the foreground, and the Cossacks to the right hand, moving towards the town, where they could not stay. Mr. Hale furnishes one or two Sketches of the stern and wild mountain scenery at the mouth of the Hainkioi Pass, which was traversed by the Russian army a fortnight before, and of which there is a very interesting description in the *Times* of Tuesday week, the 14th inst. The destruction of the railway station at Kayadzik Haskioi (otherwise called Kassat Kaskien) is shown in a separate illustration. This act was performed by a flying column of Russian dragoons, on the 24th ult., to prevent the Turks using the railway; the station buildings were set on fire, and the rails and water-tank blown up with dynamite. The Bashi-Bazouks, the only Turkish force there, had speedily taken flight. The German station-master and clerk, with their wives and children, were led away captive to Eski Sagra, but received no personal ill-treatment, though all their furniture and household stores were lost. A large store of grain was here destroyed by the Russians. On the whole, if we consider how these exploits of General Gourko's expedition, with the brief insurrection of the Christian inhabitants against the Turkish rule, were followed by an ignominious retreat, and by the wholesale slaughter of the unhappy townspeople and villagers, as described in another page, the Emperor of Russia has small cause to be proud of the hasty raid across the Balkans.

We have nothing fresh this week from the main Russian

army, or from the division of General Zimmermann in the Dobrudscha, which our Special Artist, Herr Schöenberg, has now quitted, to join the Imperial head-quarters at Gorný Studeni, a few miles south of Sistova. He will no doubt supply us with abundant illustrations of the principal Russian movements in future. Although, as we stated last week, none of our Special Artists happened to be actually present at the battle of Plevna, we received authentic sketches from other hands; and the one now published, of Colonel Rosenbaum's fall on the battle-field, was prepared from materials furnished by Captain Dahnauer, an eye-witness of the scene.

"The Last Shot Fired in the Defence of Kars," on the 9th ult., when the Russians at length withdrew from the fruitless siege, is an incident worthy of note. It was sketched in the Kara-Dagh redoubt by our Artist, Mr. J. Bell, whose account of the siege has been given. This was the 17,458th shot fired by the Turkish batteries. The great Krupp gun was pointed, for the nonce, at the extraordinary elevation of 36 deg., but we do not suppose its parting fire had any effect in hastening the enemy's retreat.

A naval artillery performance, the practice-working of a big gun (18-ton gun) between decks on board a Turkish iron-clad frigate in the Black Sea, forms the subject of our Extra Supplement; and it is probable that we shall soon hear more stirring news of the Turkish fleet.

THE NEW DRILL.

A general order has been issued by the Field Marshal Commanding in Chief drawing attention to a new issue of the "Field Exercises and Evolutions of Infantry."

His Royal Highness states that in future battalions will be raised to their full strength by the addition of men from the reserves. It is therefore imperative that troops should be trained in but one system, and he has received the Queen's commands to require of all general officers in command of troops the most scrupulous adherence to the system now promulgated. He enjoins a precise observation of the first four parts of the instructions which treat generally of drill, as neither officers nor men can profit by the subsequent part of the field exercises if they are not first thoroughly grounded in the principles and details of drill. Part 5 deals with manoeuvres and tactics of more than one battalion—that is to say, the application of the drill instruction contained in the former parts to the requirements of actual warfare, and to the features of the ground worked over. His Royal Highness reminds officers that the application of drill and the adaptation of the formation of troops to ground are, under the present conditions of warfare, essential, and require the most careful study. Regulations on these points must not be taken as rules, but as guides to point out the general direction. These regulations, as such, are useful and requisite; but it must be distinctly understood that, as regards the distances between the fighting line and the supports, and between the supports and the main body, and as regards reinforcing the fighting line from the supports, it is impossible to lay down any hard and fast line, so much must depend upon the circumstances of each case and upon the intelligence with which the officers actually on the spot appreciate the situation. His Royal Highness expects to receive the intelligent co-operation and assistance of officers of the Army, of all ranks and of all branches, in carrying into practice the principles here laid down. He is of opinion that the best means of giving practical instruction in manoeuvring, whether the force be two companies, a battalion, a brigade, or a larger body, is to exercise it divided into an attacking and defending force, so that not only each officer, but each man may see how the irregularities of the ground, if skilfully used, conceal the attackers or defenders from view.

The Duke of Cambridge concludes by expressing a desire that officers of all ranks, but more especially general and field officers, should seek to impress on those under their command the application of drill to the varying circumstances of ground; great freedom should be given to company officers, but such errors as they may fall into should from time to time be pointed out. Any departure from the drill regulations, his Royal Highness observes, tends to produce irregularity and confusion, and to destroy the value of drill as a means of teaching discipline; but a blind adherence to the words of these instructions in real war, or under the varying circumstances of ground, cannot fail to prevent that development of individual intelligence which is so essential to the success of modern tactics.

Lord Hampton is to preside at the Glasgow meeting of the Institution of Naval Architects, which will be opened on the 28th.

The *Clio*, a screw-frigate giving by the Admiralty as an industrial training-ship for North Wales, Chester, and the border counties, and which is moored in the Menai Straits, off Bangor, was opened on Monday by the Duke of Westminster, chairman of the executive committee. His Grace referred to the great necessity existing for such a vessel, which was dedicated to the training of poor and destitute children as seamen, and pointed out that the committee were putting into practice the late Canon Kingsley's suggestion that there should be ragged schools on sea as well as on land. The dedicatory prayer was offered by the Bishop of Bangor. Among the company were the Duchess of Westminster, Lady Beatrice Grosvenor, Lord Ronald Gower, Lord and Lady Penrhyn, Sir Richard and Lady Bulkeley, the Deans of Bangor and St. Asaph, Major Platt, High Sheriff of Carnarvonshire, Mr. Whalley, M.P., Mr. Richard Davies, M.P., Mr. Bulkeley Hughes, M.P., and other representatives of Welsh constituencies. A bazaar was held on board. During the afternoon the vessel was visited by 3000 persons, and Bangor and Beaumaris was en fête.

The autumnal meeting of the Association of Chambers of Commerce of the United Kingdom will be held at Hull on Sept. 11 and 12. The resolutions of which notice has been given embrace, as usual, a variety of subjects proposed by the various chambers throughout the kingdom. One relating to public bills in Parliament is to the effect that, in order to facilitate the progress of the public business in Parliament, bills which have been read the second time in the House of Commons not later than June 30 should be taken up at the same stage in the next ensuing Session of the same Parliament. Another resolution relates to the expiration of the Railway Commission. It sets forth "that the establishment and action of the Railway Commission has, on the whole, commended itself to the approval of all parties interested in the traffic on railways, and that it is desirable that such Commission should be continued, with such modifications and extension of jurisdiction as experience has proved to be desirable." The remaining resolutions deal with bankruptcy, county courts' jurisdiction, bills of sale, Companies Acts (1862-7), public prosecutors (desirability of appointment of), assize extension, Italian treaty, inhabited house duty, assessment of machinery, registered letters, compulsory pilotage, partnerships *en commandite*, registration of firms, foreign telegrams, factory Acts, and Post Office money orders.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BATTLE OF DZURANLI, NEAR ESKI SAGRA (JULY 30): TURKISH POSITIONS IN THE BACKGROUND.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



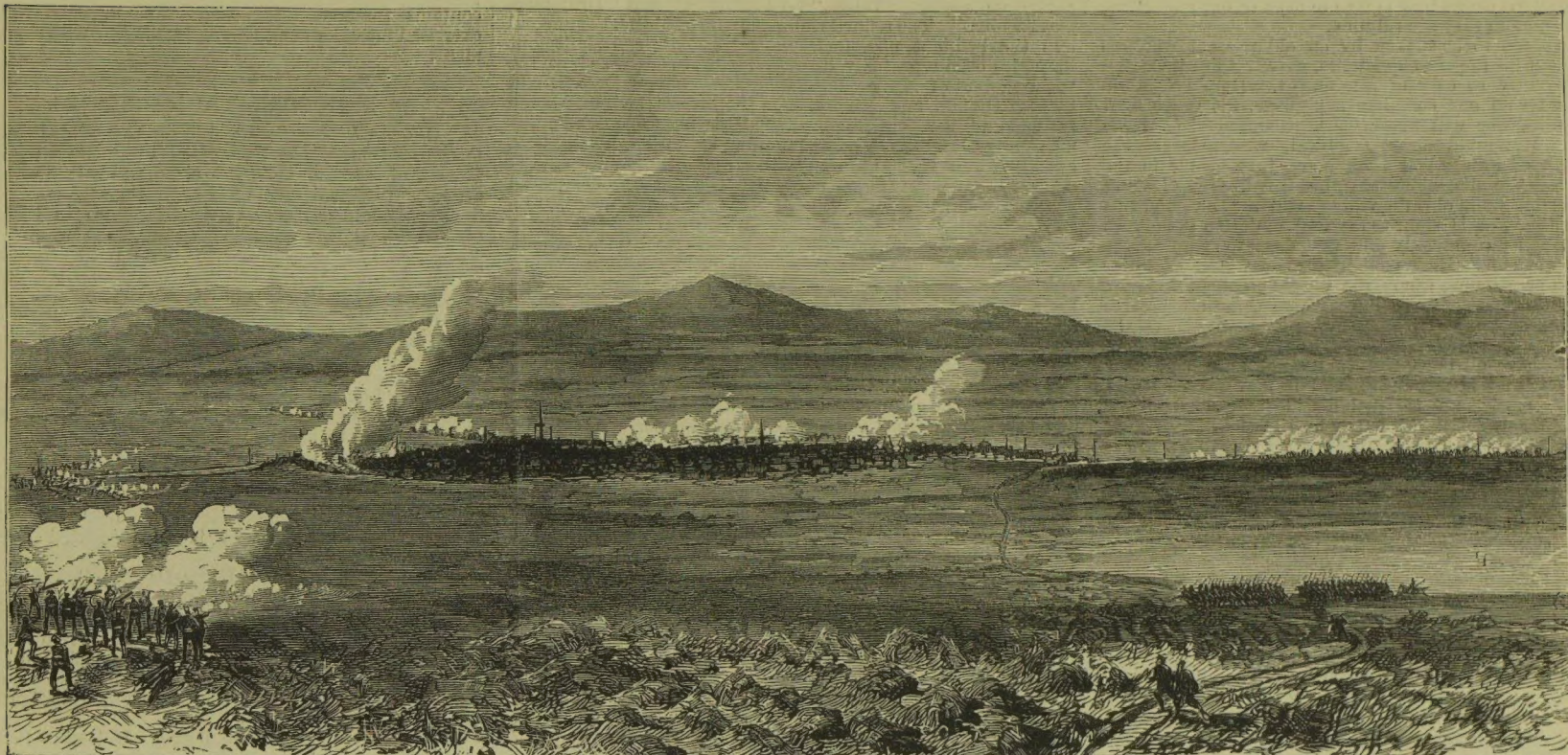
CHARGE OF PRINCE LEUCHTENBERG'S DRAGOONS THROUGH CIRCASSIAN HORSE, AT DZURANLI.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



BETWEEN DECKS OF A TURKISH IRONCLAD—WORKING THE GUNS

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST WITH THE TURKISH FLEET.

THE WAR: PASSAGE OF THE BALKANS.



BURNING OF YENI SAGRA (YENI ZARA) AT THE APPROACH OF THE RUSSIANS, JULY 29.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.



RUSSIAN INFANTRY GOING INTO THE WOOD AT DZURANLI UNDER THE TURKISH FIRE.
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.

MY HOLIDAY.

There is a very pretty poem called *Carcassonne*, by the best of living French ballad-writers, Gustave Nadaud—who has, by-the-by, written a mill-song which may well stand in French for the one great mill-song which each literature, I think, possesses: it is so simple and so perfect. However, it is not so well known as the *Carcassonne*—a sad little sermon on the old text which shows how petty are most of our ambitions, and yet how seldom they are fulfilled.

It is supposed to be spoken by an old peasant who has had throughout his life one chief desire, never attained, though always apparently so easy of attainment. Here below, he says, there is for no one complete happiness; his prayer will never be granted—he will never see Carcassonne. (A large town—need I remind ungeographical readers?—at the extreme south of France.) Its roofs are just visible in the distance, across the blue mountains, but it is five long leagues away; he is sixty years old, the vintage will not be good this year again; the vicar is right to say that ambition is the ruin of men; yet, if he could only find two days to spare at the end of the autumn! How contentedly he would die after having seen Carcassonne, where the people go about in black coats and fine dresses on week-days, where there are palaces like those of Babylon, where live a bishop and two generals!

There is no need to reiterate, expand, or explain this sermon. Of course, we have all our Carcassonne—not a much grander one perhaps than this peasant's; and it may even be that Wordsworth's resolve not to spoil his ideal by converting it into a reality was the wisest—though he did not keep it. At any rate, the poem which commemorates his visit to Yarrow is not to be compared to those loveliest lines:—

Be Yarrow stream unseen, unknown!
It must, or we shall rue it;
We have a vision of our own;
Ah, why should we undo it?
The treasured dreams of times long past
We'll keep them, winsome Marrow!
For when we're there, although 'tis fair,
'Twill be another Yarrow!

It is often, as in this case, that an association of poetry has gathered round the birthplace or home of some great man whom we especially admire, which endears it to us. So Stratford-on-Avon is in some sense the *foyer* of all England—all England, New as well as Old, for it is to many intelligent Americans the "hub of the universe" even more than imperial Boston. Again, there are young men of letters for whom Hampstead—with all its donkeys and its holiday-makers—is sanctified by the dear cockney poet, Keats; with Wordsworth, the father of the passing school of poets, as Shelley is, perhaps, of the present.

To a country boy of fifty years ago, awkward, gaunt, and shy—an ugly duckling, as he afterwards called himself—the beautiful city of Copenhagen was as Carcassonne to the old French vintager: it drew him to it like the strongest magnet, and he was fortunately able to allow himself to be so drawn; and this boy, Hans Christian Andersen, grown up into the greatest poet of children, has made of his home a sacred place for us.

Denmark—why is it so little talked of, thought of, visited? Is it merely because it has no great mountains, the one feature in scenery sufficiently striking to attract the attention of those who will not turn a hundred yards out of their way to see the loveliest sunset ever witnessed in Hyde Park—which ought to be, if it is not, famous for its sunsets? It is true that there is no land in Denmark as far above the sea as the highest part of Salisbury Plain—but why should there be? Is one *never* to travel comfortably? Must one's holiday always be spent among tremendous ups and downs? And if so, why?

There can be beauty without big mountains. In *Hyldemoer*, one of his most entirely characteristic stories, Andersen has told us how lovely are the beech-forests, in spring, summer, autumn, and winter; and each one of the queer-shaped islands (like insects, many of them—Langeland, Syltoe, Aerøe, Samsøe) has its particular beauty. Then there is everywhere the sea—the Skager Rack and the Kattegat (whose names are alone "worth all the money") meet at the north-east point of Denmark; and near to Copenhagen is the Sound—so full of memories for Englishmen as well as Danes: its name makes us think of Nelson and of Campbell, as of Holger the Dane and of King Christian, who stood by the high mast in smoke and flame. And the "wild and stormy steep" of Elsinore has yet another association, which has made it a household word with all of us. Here Francisco kept watch, and was relieved by Bernardo, who brought with him his and the Prince's friend Horatio—here there glimmered through the darkness before dawn the Ghost of the murdered Hamlet; and the high eastern hill, over whose brow walked the morning "in russet mantle clad," must have been on the coast of Sweden, not three miles away.

One thinks of all these things in poring over the map of a place which is only a place on the map to us, and odd, indefinite pictures of towns, lakes, and islands rise before us. All the curious fords, creeks, and bays of Denmark, of which we see the outlines only, take quaint and interesting features of their own—very likely quite unlike the real ones, but all picturesque; homely in a certain way, but unlike what we are used to here on our longer sweeps of English coast. The little country towns, the comfortable villages—how well we could get to know each of them in but a very short time! Each of them, even literally; for one of the delights of Denmark is its smallness—even including (as naturally one must) Schleswig and Holstein, one might obtain a very thorough knowledge of the country in a few weeks. Of other places one sees a little bit—"the sights," as people say—one catches a glimpse of half a dozen show-towns, and is dragged to certain fixed points of view, and forced to admire on one's bended knees scenes which one could only really learn to love gradually and quietly, in the course of time; which one ought to take naturally, not be of set purpose inoculated with—if I may parody Sydney Smith.

But—with perhaps a few introductions to hospitable burghers of Copenhagen; with a slight knowledge of the most simple, and, it is said, most musical Danish language; and with only a very little money and a very light knapsack; how delightfully might one pass a summer holiday in the country of Thorwaldsen, whose statues were so classically pure; of Oehlenschläger, the simple and straightforward poet of the Northern sea; of Hans Ewald, the daring, unhappy father of Danish literature; of Holberg, the quaint, old-fashioned dramatist; of so many heroes, before and after King Christian; of Tycho Brahe, the unwearied student of the skies; and of our childhood's favourite, whom I have already quoted more than once or twice. To wander, as Andersen, freely and without haste, in his quiet fatherland, in its beautiful and ancient capital and by its winding shores; to learn to know it in reality, as one does already by imagination—this is my holiday, often dreamt of, and, as yet, never realised. Denmark is, as was Carcassonne to the Southern peasant, a place very near, and a "home of the heart" much longed for. Will it, like Carcassonne, never be reached?—will the pleasantest and easiest of holidays never be spent? Most likely, never!

MUSIC.

The Covent Garden Promenade Concerts are continuing to attract large audiences nightly. We noticed last week, in detail, the performances of the opening night. Several of the principal features of that occasion have been repeated, including the effective orchestral adaptation from Gounod's opera, "Cinq Mars," arranged by Signor Arditì, and this gentleman's spirited valse, "Le Tortorelle," and "Drummer-Boys' Polka." The refined violin-playing of Mdlle. Pommereul and the brilliant pianoforte-playing of Mdlle. Debillmont have also been repeatedly displayed with success, as have the vocal powers of Mdles. Rajmondi, Colega, and Derivis, and Signori Gianini and Medica. On Saturday the programme included a "Fantasia Mélancolique," for flute solo, which was admirably played, both as to tone and execution, by Mr. Oluf Svendsen (his first appearance this season). He was enthusiastically applauded and encored. The selection comprised an "Entr'acte and Valse" from Massenet's new opera, "Le Roi de Lahore," which pleased greatly; the orchestral pieces named above, and an adaptation of themes from "Un Ballo in Maschera," arranged for these concerts by Signor Arditì. Mdles. Pommereul and Debillmont contributed solos on their respective instruments, and the vocalists were those already specified. The Prince and Princess of Wales and the King of Denmark were present. A Beethoven night was given on Wednesday last, when the programme included the fourth symphony (in B flat), the overture to "Coriolanus," the first movement of the violin concerto (played by Mdlle. Pommereul), and other interesting specimens of the master. A Gounod night was announced for Friday.

Music continues to form an important part of the many attractions at the Alexandra Palace. The promenade concerts on Thursdays and Saturdays are still continued, and include performances by the excellent orchestra of the establishment and by eminent vocalists; with Mr. H. Weist Hill as conductor. A Meyerbeer night was given on Thursday, when the programme comprised selections from "L'Etoile du Nord," "L'Africaine," "Dinorah," "The Huguenots," and "Robert the Devil."

The Carl Rosa Opera Company has opened a fresh provincial tour with a brilliantly successful series of English opera performances at the Gaiety Theatre, Dublin. Abandoning the "star" system, Mr. Rosa now boldly rests his claims for public support on the thoroughness and general excellence with which the many operas in his repertoire are rendered; and he has had his reward in a constant succession of crowded audiences, prominent among his distinguished patrons having been the Duchess of Marlborough and Lady Randolph Churchill. The leading vocalists of the company—Madame Blanche Cole, Misses Julia Gaylord and Josephine Yorke, Mr. Packard, Mr. Ludwig, Mr. Lyall, Mr. and Mrs. Aynsley Cook, and Mr. Turner—merit praise for their representation of the principal parts in "Il Trovatore," "The Flying Dutchman," "The Bohemian Girl," "Maritana," "The Siege of Rochelle," "Robin Hood," &c.; but equally meritorious are the chorus and band, under the skilful guidance of Mr. Carl Rosa himself, who, bringing his three weeks' season at Dublin to a close to-night, transfers his company to Hull on Monday next.

It is now certain that, in consequence of the continued illness of Mdlle. Titiens, she will be unable to sing at either the Gloucester or the Leeds Festival, both of which take place next month.

Mr. Langdon Colborne, late organist of St. Michael's College, Tenbury, has been appointed by the Dean and Chapter of Hereford to the vacancy caused by the death of Mr. George Townshend Smith.

THEATRES.

In the present lull of things dramatic, the last spectacle at the Alhambra may be, perhaps, profitably received by the ballet-loving section of the public. Mr. Alfred Thompson, who has already established a great reputation for this kind of invention, on Saturday placed on the boards of this theatre a grand romantic ballet d'action, entitled "Yolande." He has kindly issued an explanatory preface for the use of the public, which relieves us from the need of interpreting the supposed story, which, indeed, sinks into insignificance before the splendour and brilliancy of the stage accessories. The scene is an Italian market-place, distinguished by a fountain and the statue of the Countess Yolande. The statue on certain nights is supposed to exhibit animation, when it is prudent for bridegrooms in general to avoid crossing the path of the spirit. Tito and Graciosa, the former noble, the latter of humble parentage, are about to be wed; after the ceremony comes the feasting, and then something less pleasant. Lothario, who has rivalled the hero for the affection of the heroine, is forward to serenade the bride, after which he taunts the bridegroom, tempts him to fight, and wounds him. Left alone in a swoon, Tito has a vision of Yolande, whose spirit he follows to earth's centre, but resists her fascinations. Remaining true to his bride, he incurs her displeasure. She consigns him to demons, who plunge him into an abyss. Next, he finds himself in a Daimio's palace in Japan, accompanied with his bride, his rival, and his temptress, and has to combat with Lothario and his guards. But he is at once delivered, and wakes in an Italian hostelry, where he is supported by Graciosa and surrounded by his friends. Mr. Thompson has a poetic imagination, and his stage illustrations are superb. The dances and groupings are numerous, and all "beautiful exceedingly." The excellence of the ballet will doubtless ensure its popularity.

MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

Thème Polonais, Variations Brillantes pour Piano, par Stephen Heller (Ashdown and Parry). This piece will be especially welcome to the many admirers of Heller's pianoforte music, being a new edition of an early work (op. 5) which had never been published in London and had long been out of print abroad. The theme is a graceful and characteristic melody, and the variations are full of diversified interest, the passage-writing being distinguished by that charm and grace which peculiarly belong to Heller's pianoforte music. The work is an especially elegant drawing-room piece, and cannot fail to please all hearers; in addition to which, it will be found very improving practice. Ashdown and Parry now publish all the extant works of Stephen Heller, extending to opus 141, only two numbers (op. 3 and 4) being wanting to complete the series. These missing works are out of print, but will probably, like the one just noticed, be recovered and reproduced.

Six cantatas by Carissimi, edited and accompaniments written by Ridley Prentice (Lamborn Cook). These are interesting reproductions of works of a composer who preceded Handel, and in some respects served as a model for that master, who, indeed, appropriated some of Carissimi's music as portions of his own oratorios. Carissimi effected much for the progress of Church music, particularly in the development of recitative and the use of accompanying orchestral instruments.

The pieces reproduced by Mr. Prentice are "A morire," for mezzo-soprano (with violoncello accompaniment *ad lib.*); "Deh contentatevi," and "Filli, non t'amo più," for soprano or tenor; "No, no, mio core," for the same (with violoncello obbligato); "Exulta Gaude," duet for two sopranos; and "Anima mea," duet for mezzo-soprano and bass. The melodic grace of Carissimi's music is remarkable, considering the period of its composition, and the collection now referred to contains interesting specimens thereof. Mr. Prentice has exercised his office of editing and arranging with care and judgment.

MORGANATIC MARRIAGES.

The *Europe Diplomatique* publishes the following list of the morganatic marriages contracted by Princes of the Royal Houses of Europe. The list comprises fifteen names, which are given in alphabetical order.

The Archduke Henry of Austria, born in 1828, younger son of the late Archduke Regnier, who was at one time Viceroy of Lombardy and Venetia, married at Botzen, in the Tyrol, Feb. 4, 1868, Fräulein Leopoldine Hoffman, born in 1842, and now entitled Frau von Waldeck.

Prince Charles of Baden, born in 1832, younger brother of the reigning Grand Duke, married, May 17, 1871, Baroness Rosalie von Beust, born in 1845, and created Countess von Rhena.

Prince Louis, Duke of Bavaria, born in 1831, and elder brother of the Empress of Austria, was married at Augsburg, May 28, 1857, to Fräulein Henriette Menthe, who now bears the title of Baroness von Wallersee.

Prince Louis de Bourbon, born in 1845, eldest son of the Count of Aquila, of the late reigning house of Naples, was married at New York on March 20, 1869, to Mdlle. Marie Hamel, born in 1847, who is now entitled Princesse de Bourbon.

Prince Alexander of Hesse-Darmstadt, born in 1823, younger brother of the late Grand Duke Louis III., married, Oct. 28, 1851, to Countess Julia von Hauke, daughter of the late Count Hauke, formerly Minister of War in Poland. She was first created Countess of Battenburg, and in 1858 was raised by her brother-in-law, the Grand Duke Louis III., to the dignity of Princess, a title which is also borne by her children.

Prince Frederick of Schleswig-Holstein-Sonderburg-Augustenburg, born in 1830, was married, May 17, 1870, at Götta (Holstein), to Fräulein Carmelite Eisenblatt, daughter of a merchant in Venezuela. The Prince has received from the German Emperor the title of Count von Noër for himself and his descendants.

The King of Italy, whose first wife died in 1855, was re-married a few years ago to the Countess Rosina de Mirafiori, whose family name is not stated.

Prince Elimar, of Oldenburg, born in 1844, brother on his mother's side of the reigning Grand Duke, contracted a morganatic alliance at the end of last year, the particulars as to which are wanting.

His cousin, Prince Nicholas, born in 1840, and a Colonel in the Russian service, was married on May 29, 1863, to the widow of Count von Doubett, who has received the title of Countess von Merenberg.

King Ferdinand of Portugal, Prince of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1816, and father of the King of Portugal, Louis I., whose first wife, Queen Maria da Gloria, died in 1853, was re-married, June 10, 1863, to Mdlle. Elise Hensler, who has been created Countess Edla.

Prince Edward of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1823, a cousin of the reigning Grand Duke and a General in the British Army, was married, Nov. 27, 1851, to Lady Augustus Gordon Lennox, a sister of the present Duke of Richmond and Gordon, who has been created Countess von Dornberg by the reigning Grand Duke.

His brother, Prince Gustavus of Saxe-Weimar, born in 1827, and a General in the Austrian army, married, Feb. 14, 1870, Mdlle. Pierma Marechia, who has been created Countess von Neuberg.

George, Duke of Saxe-Meiningen, born in 1826, lost his first wife, Princess Charlotte of Prussia, in 1865, and his second wife, Princess Feodora of Hohenlohe-Langenburg in 1872, and was married for the third time on March 18, 1873, to Fräulein Eden Franz, now entitled Baroness von Heldburg.

Prince Leopold of Saxe-Coburg-Gotha, born in 1824, a younger brother of King Ferdinand of Portugal, was married at Vienna, April 23, 1861, to Fräulein Constantine Adelaide Theresa Gerger, and who now has the title of Baroness von Ruttenstein.

Prince Albert of Waldeck-Pyrmont, born in 1841, a cousin of the reigning Prince, was married at Dublin Castle on June 2, 1864, to Miss Dora Gage, a daughter of the late Rev. Robert Gage. She has since been created Countess von Rhoden, taking her title from a town in the principality of Waldeck.

It will be seen that fourteen of these fifteen Princes belong to the reigning houses in Germany and Austria. In four cases their wives were formerly actresses.—*Pall Mall Gazette*.

A charter conveying to the ratepayers of Birkenhead, Cloughton, Tranmere, Oxton, and part of Higher Bebington the privilege of a municipal borough has arrived at Birkenhead in the custody of Mr. Charles Walker, solicitor, of London. The new municipal borough is continuous with the Parliamentary one, represented by Mr. D. M'Ever, M.P. The first election will be held on Nov. 14.

The eighth annual meeting of the Architectural Association was concluded last Saturday at Warwick, the week having been fully occupied with excursions to Stratford-on-Avon, Coventry, Wrexham, Kenilworth, Tachbrook, Whitnash, and Southam; while Warwick itself, with its churches, castle, college, Leicester Hospital, and domestic buildings, occupied a large share of the members' time. The lucid explanations by Mr. Burgess of the various buildings examined added much to the interest of the meeting.

The amended Public Libraries Act recites that the mode by which the Act must now be adopted is by public meeting, "and it has been found that in many cases a public meeting is a most incorrect and unsatisfactory mode, and fails to indicate the general opinion of the ratepayers, and it is desirable to ascertain these opinions more correctly." The opinion of ratepayers, as to a majority, may now be ascertained by a public meeting, "or by the issue of a voting-paper to each ratepayer; and the subsequent collection and scrutiny thereof, and any expense in connection with such voting-papers, shall be borne in the same way as the expense of a public meeting would be borne, and the decision of the majority so ascertained shall be equally binding." In addition to the simple vote, "Yes" or "No" as to the adoption of the Act, such voting-paper may stipulate that its adoption shall be subject to a limitation to some lower rate of assessment than the maximum allowed by Act of Parliament in force at the time, and such lower limit, if once adopted, shall not be subsequently altered, except by public vote similarly taken.

BOOKS ABOUT TURKEY.

Calculation having revealed the astounding fact that a translation of Von Hammer's "entire work, with a continuation of equal copiousness, would make up at least twenty octavo volumes such as are usually printed in this country," nobody can question the soundness of the judgment which led to the plan adopted in the *History of the Ottoman Turks*, by Sir Edward S. Creasy, M.A. (Richard Bentley), a history founded upon that of Von Hammer, but so treated that in the new and revised edition now offered to the public it is contained within the two covers of one handy volume. And that volume deserves the close attention of everybody who desires to arrive at a satisfactory understanding of the events which have led to the present aspect of the momentous Eastern Question. The author's original work has been long out of print; and in this new edition he has employed the processes of correction, curtailment, and addition, having supplied "a few pages as to events subsequent to the Crimean war," written, however, "with studious brevity." Besides Von Hammer, the author has consulted a great many other weighty and trustworthy purveyors of information—so many, indeed, that a bare enumeration of their names would occupy more space than can be here afforded. Suffice it to say that the information has been sought in every kind of publication, from the historian's ponderous tomes to the monthly magazine. From such a book, composed on such a plan, the reader in search of sound instruction can hardly fail to obtain, with comparatively little trouble and at a comparatively small expenditure of time, an ample supply of what he seeks. Be it added that the source from which the supply comes is such as to inspire the utmost confidence; for the author has long ago acquired the reputation of deep learning, judicial calmness, ripe wisdom, experience in the sifting of evidence, practice and skill in the art of literary composition. The history commences with an incident which occurred some six centuries ago, and which must fall with all the shock of a surprise upon the vision of readers who have caught the modern knack of thinking and talking of a certain fellow-creature as the "unspeakable Turk." This incident introduces the Turk as a chivalrous leader who, under a name which, being interpreted, means the "right-hearted man," came, with his followers, "upon a field of battle, on which two armies of unequal numbers were striving for the mastery," and who at once formed the generous resolution of striking in on the side of the weaker. From that hero's son, Othman, came the appellation of the Ottoman Turks, whose character, as drawn by the author, when they are not under the influence of warlike frenzy or religious fanaticism, appears to be anything but "unspeakable," and who are considered by the author to have owed, in no small degree, the bad name which they have certainly acquired in their official capacity to the example set them by those "renegades from Christendom, of whom so large a portion of the Turkish officials has been composed." But, whatever may be said in favour or excuse of the Turk, there are very few of us, perhaps, who do not regret his presence among the European family of nations; and that regret is increased rather than diminished by the reflection that Christendom itself was probably to blame for the fixity and continuation, if not the initiation, of that presence. It is impossible not to feel some such misgiving when we read the following significant sentence:—"The Roman See, once so energetic in exciting the early crusades, had disregarded the progress of the new Mahometan power, so long as the heretical Greeks were the only sufferers beneath its arms." One cannot help thinking that the followers of the Cross were as much indebted to the lamentable divisions between the followers of the Cross as they were to their own prowess for the settlement of the Mohammedan incubus upon certain fair countries of south-eastern Europe; and that the Christian of to-day owes his sufferings, originally, less to the inherent "unspeakableness" of the Turk than to the early dissensions of the Christian Church. Such consideration cannot be altogether neglected when Christian brotherhood is the plea, genuine or false, upon which one Power claims the right to despoil another and drive it "bag and baggage" out of its possessions. Nor can anybody fail to see the force of our author's remark that the "declaration of insolvency on the part of Turkey did more than anything else to create a wide-spread belief that the speedy downfall of the Ottoman Empire was to be expected; and it also did much to create the disfavour with which the Turks have lately been regarded in England, compared with the general zeal in their behalf which was generally felt here when Turkey was attacked by Russia in 1854. Defaulters are always unpopular." Add to all this the dreadful tale of "atrocities," the report of which made the ears of everyone who heard it to tingle, and it is no wonder if the Turks have fallen so low in English estimation as to make it desirable that what he was and what he is and what is likely to become of him should be studied and divined in and from a perusal of the "History of the Ottoman Turks." Time has unfortunately upset the hopes of peace with which the author concludes his volume; and it remains to be seen how far he will be justified in his opinion that the war between Russia and Turkey is "almost certain to extend itself to other nations." Nobody, perhaps, will be more rejoiced than he to find himself astray in his conjecture.

Outrageous partisanship and headlong dogmatism, together with unquestionable learning and knowledge of the subject, will, of course, be expected in *The Ottoman Power in Europe*, by Edward A. Freeman, D.C.L., LL.D. (Macmillan and Co.), and the expectation will not be in vain. The volume is one in which the hater of Turks may fairly revel; for, while there will be no doubt about the firmness of the historical ground, the structure built upon it will be found to be sufficiently fantastic and sufficiently laden with vituperative ornamentation to gratify the taste of the most virulent anti-Turk. The author's fiery eloquence and swinging periods, to say nothing of his masterly grasp and lucid exposition of history, are excellent reading; but very often his eloquence degenerates into something far worse than rhetoric. Moreover, the language in which, both in his preface and elsewhere, he does not consider it unbecoming to speak of Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Derby, and others, who have at least a right to be treated with common civility, will hardly commend itself to even the most rabid of his party. He is believed to be identical with the gentleman who was wont to be so hard on the ruffians who would course a hare; and yet he calls upon us, in so many words, to hunt the Turk—who, after all, is a fellow-creature—out of Europe with as little mercy and with as much violence as we would employ in the destruction of a dangerous wild beast. It is ten thousand pities that one who has so much scholarship, and who ought to display a corresponding cultivation, should have so little control over his temper and his words. By his frantic declamation and abuse of all who take the liberty of differing from him he detracts immensely from the weight of that which is really valuable in his work—that is to say, the greater portion of it; for it is probable that he has exceeded in vigour, lucidity, pithiness, brevity, completeness, every writer who ever before attempted to give an intelligible, comprehensive sketch of the growth and decline of the Ottoman power in Europe within the limits of scarcely more than two

hundred pages. His summary at the commencement of his fifth chapter is a notable specimen of instructive condensation or condensed instruction.

A thin volume, containing, in three chapters of moderate length, a somewhat bald account of a by no means eventful trip is not much to offer under the suggestive title of *Turks and Greeks*, by the Hon. Dudley Campbell (Macmillan and Co.); but it is all that an expectant reader will get. The author's tour is soon described; and it must be allowed to have been undertaken at a time when he should have had a chance of seeing and hearing something more memorable than, to judge from what he has recorded, he was destined to see and hear. For it was in August, 1876, that he started from Dover, and proceeded in the usual way by Ostend to Vienna. He then made his way, not to mention places of less importance, to Pesth, Belgrade, Bucharest, Rutchuk, Varna, and Constantinople. From Constantinople, after spending some time there, he took steamer for Athens, which he reached in due course. He "did" Athens, visited one or two of the Ionian Islands, left Corfu for Brindisi, and so made his way home by Italy and France. On his travels he fell in with communicative newspaper correspondents, with Dr. Sandwith and Lady Strangford, of philanthropic fame, with traces of Mr. Forster and Lord Hartington in their energetic pursuit of information, with an intelligent German engineer, who "had lived in Turkey twenty years" and had the worst possible opinion of the "Turkish official system in all its departments," with at least one *zaptieh* or Turkish policeman, and with various more or less affable personages of various nationalities; but from none of them does he happen to have learnt anything that can be described as particularly new, or particularly true, or particularly striking. Even the Greek who said, "We have no confidence in the Russians," and who apparently supposed that he was imparting a piece of news, was only repeating what had been pretty widely known for more than a quarter of a century. It is true that, during the Crimean War, the hearts of the Greeks were with the Russians rather than with us; but, to pass over the religious question, the hearts of the Greeks are always with everybody who tries to weaken the power of the Turks, though the ingenuous Greek would grieve to see Russians or Slavs or anybody but the Greeks deriving benefit from Turkish weakness. The Greek dreams of Constantinople, as the Jew of Jerusalem; and that fact may account for whatever has appeared surprising in the attitude of the Greeks during the present disturbances in South-Eastern Europe. It is a question whether the Greeks would not rather have the Turk than the Russian at Stamboul; whether they do not hope more from the increasing feebleness of the former than from the religious relationship and possibly consequent generosity of the latter. But to return to the little narrative. It does not pretend to be much "more than the substance of two lectures on a vacation tour made last autumn in Turkey and Greece given in the winter, one to a country audience, and the other to the College for Working Men and Women in Queen-square;" and it is intended for a class of persons "whose occupations scarcely leave them time "for solid works" upon the topics of the day. Of such persons it will probably be found to meet the requirements; and the map which accompanies it will conduce thereto.

During the past year events have succeeded one another, if with no great increase of speed, yet with so much augmentation of importance, that names which were upon the lips of everyone at the commencement of the troubles in South-Eastern Europe are now all but forgotten, and such a title as *Two Months with Tcherniaeff in Servia*, by Philip H. B. Salisbury (Chapman and Hall), wears quite an antiquated air. For this neither the author nor the publishers are to be held responsible, for they are believed to have struck while the iron was hot, to have sent out their book a long while ago, at an early and an opportune season, though circumstances have hitherto delayed the notice which it fully deserves. It is the sort of book which might be read at any time without much diminution of interest; for it is, above everything, a personal narrative. Indeed, the personality is almost obtrusive; at any rate, it is so conspicuous as to lay the author open to a charge of egotism. But in extenuation of that fault he might very fairly plead the youth and inexperience which he hopes, not without good reason, will be admitted as a plea in mitigation of severe criticism as regards his literary style. However, one cannot help smiling at the idea of a young subaltern, only twenty-one years of age, who served for two months as a volunteer in the army of which Tcherniaeff was commander-in-chief, writing as if he had expected to be treated by the Russian General with some kind of special regard. "No one," he says, "has less cause to be grateful to Tcherniaeff than myself, for he never treated me with common civility, and I never had a kind word from him, with one exception, the whole time I served under him." There is delicious ingenuousness in the familiarity of the tone, in the omission of any respectful military title, and in the unconscious betrayal of a firm belief that Russian generals and English subalterns are of about equal standing—a standing in which alone there could be much question of civility and the like. On the other hand, one is led by such books—pleasant, amusing, and exciting though they be—as the author's to ask oneself whether the gallant English youths who go, as he went, on their own hook, as the saying is, to join in foreign wars which are no concern of theirs must not be very often regarded by those to whom they offer their valuable services as nuisances rather than anything else, and must not cause more trouble than is compensated for by the good they do. In the first place, they are generally liable to the reproach which was levelled against David of going in pride and naughtiness of heart to see a battle—that is to say, they have no lot or part in the matter to be decided by arms; they are prompted chiefly, if not entirely, by the desire of seeing what real war is like, and possibly of gaining some knowledge which may at some future time lead to their advancement in their own service. In the next place, they are very often totally ignorant of the language or languages spoken in the country whose cause they embrace; ignorant also of that country's history, even to the extent of not knowing so much as the name of the reigning Prince. Hence they begin, as was the case in the present instance, by getting into all kinds of scrapes and putting the authorities to all kinds of inconvenience. Then they abuse the native officials for stupidity and suspiciousness. All this, of course, as in the present instance, tends to give piquancy to the narrative as a record of personal adventure; but the narrative must be regarded solely from that point of view. So regarded, the book under consideration may be read with much pleasure and satisfaction. Readers will be delighted with their young fellow-countryman's animal spirits, pluck, cheerfulness, nonchalance, and gallant bearing in hardship and difficulty; and they will be proud of the excellent example he shows as a soldier and a horseman, though they may wish that he was a little more reticent about his swearing, and his spurring, and his thrashing. As a critical survey of a celebrated campaign, it is not probable that the volume will be considered of any great value; how many Russians really took part in the various battles, what amount

of strategical ability was displayed, and whether the Servians deserved the contempt with which they have been spoken of as soldiers, are points which have certainly been touched upon incidentally, but they have not been discussed in such a manner as to set the vexed questions by any means at rest. At one time the Servians are branded as rank cowards; but, at another, it is mentioned as "a curious fact that whereas, as a rule, the Servian infantry were cowards, the artillery, on the contrary, were as brave as could be desired." It would surely have been worth while to investigate the matter, in case some cause might be discovered or some theory propounded to explain this "curious fact." The author's description of the squadron to which he was at first attached reads like downright caricature. However, he was spared from all perils, whether in battle or in rejoicings among his own troopers, to wear a gold medal, "as well as the gold cross of Takova," and, what is more to the present purpose, to write a very entertaining book. It occurs to one, nevertheless, to ask whether there is not something ludicrous in the spectacle of a young gentleman gratuitously courting dangers and then returning "heartfelt thanks" to "a good Providence" for carrying him through them "scatheless." If he desired to be scatheless, the more reasonable course would have been to remain at home and mind his own business, instead of positively tempting Providence, with a sort of self-complacent reliance upon undeserved protection.

That civilised England is, in at least one respect, behind primitive Montenegro will be acknowledged, with a sense of humiliation and injury, by any of the ladies called strong-minded who shall happen to take up and peruse the two solid volumes entitled *Travels in the Slavonic Provinces of Turkey-in-Europe*, by G. Muir Mackenzie and A. P. Irby (Daldy, Isbister, and Co.), for at the two hundred and sixty-seventh page of the second volume it is thus written:—"According to Danilo's code, the Montenegrin woman has, in every respect, the same legal rights as a man." But to such ladies, or to the whole race of Englishwomen, let not the perusal of the two volumes be confined; let men also, as many Englishmen as have leisure, fall to and study the volumes, in which is contained a prodigious amount of information, conscientiously obtained from trustworthy sources, and set forth in a manner which makes it both agreeable and profitable to acquire. Moreover, there are illustrations, many and striking, elucidating and embellishing the letter-press. And the whole is introduced by a preface, wherein the able pen of an illustrious man and voluminous writer, the Right Hon. W. E. Gladstone, M.P., has found congenial employment in treating of a subject upon which he feels so deeply and has spoken and written so often and so eloquently, though at the same time, perhaps, a little perfervidly and wildly. Now, when a book about Turkey is introduced by Mr. Gladstone with a sonorous preface, it is unnecessary to state how the Ottoman empire fares in the pages of that book; the utter destruction of that empire is his present passion, and is urged by him with a pertinacity which reminds us of what tradition tells about the famous Cato, who never omitted, in season and out of season, to impress upon the Roman Senate the necessity of destroying Carthage. But this need not prevent us from giving a modified assent to Mr. Gladstone's assertion that "no diplomatist, no consul, no traveller among our countrymen has made such a valuable contribution to our means of knowledge in this important matter as was made by Miss Mackenzie and Miss Irby, when they published, in 1867, their travels in some of the Slavonian provinces of European Turkey," and that "the journey was indeed one which would never have been undertaken except by ladies endowed with a courage and resolution as remarkable as their discernment and their benevolence." The original narrative—that of 1867—appears now in a revised form, with the addition of three chapters, with which the first volume commences, and which are headed, respectively, "Bosnia in 1875," "Journey in Bosnia in August, 1875," and "Bosnia in 1876-7." For these chapters Miss Irby alone is responsible; Miss Mackenzie being understood to have died in 1874. There is just the difference which might have been expected between the greater portion of the work and the smaller, supplementary part; for the former was written under ordinary, and the latter under extraordinary, conditions. No part of the work testifies to a disposition at all favourable to the Turk; but in the more recently written portions there is evidence of a distinctly hostile spirit. This was inevitable after the scenes which have been witnessed; the most statesmanlike, the most learned, the most judicial, the most expanded minds, as well as the narrowest and most volatile, having completely lost their balance in the whirl and excitement of irrepressible indignation. At the same time, though a tendency may be observed in Miss Irby's recent additions to adopt the tone of the accuser and denouncer instead of the former more purely descriptive style, it is probable that the work, as a whole, will leave no impression whatever of partiality, but a very strong one of faithfulness in the reproduction of personal experiences among countries and peoples whose present and future destinies are at this moment the most interesting of all topics. No difference of opinion can diminish the attractiveness of the pages occupied with descriptions of various visits paid to various persons and places, and with historical sketches of Servia and Montenegro.

The valetudinarian class of travellers and excursionists from town, before they resolve to start for Germany or Switzerland, should once more be reminded that North Britain has its medicinal waters, as well as its refreshing airs and interesting scenery, which may do them as much good as those of the Taunus, the Black Forest, the Alps, or the Pyrenees. To Strathpeffer, in Ross-shire, twenty-five miles beyond Inverness, we would direct the attention of those who are recommended to try a fine sulphurous cold draught, for the benefit of the stomach and liver and other digestive organs, and of the skin, and the nervous system. Dr. Manson, of Chesterfield, has described and discussed the merits of the Strathpeffer Spa in a short treatise published by Messrs. J. Churchill and Co., which may be consulted by those who desire further information.

Tourists on the Continent who mean to inspect the customary sights and shows of foreign cities will find help in the little volume, just published by Macmillan and Co., which is called "A Handbook to the Public Picture-Galleries of Europe." The author is Miss Kate Thompson, daughter of Sir Henry Thompson, the eminent surgeon, and she has been encouraged both by him and by Mr. George Grove to undertake this useful piece of work. It is not a mere guide-book and catalogue, but includes a brief historical sketch of the rise and progress of art in different countries, Italy, Flanders, Holland, Germany, Spain, France, and England. The volume is not too cumbersome for a lady's hand-bag or a gentleman's coat-pocket.

Experimental trials of the electric light were made on the *Téméraire* at Chatham on Monday night, with special reference to the detection of the presence of torpedo-boats at night. The vessel leaves for the Mediterranean to-day (Saturday). The trials were satisfactory.

OBITUARY OF EMINENT PERSONS.

SIR JOHN B. ROBINSON, BART.

Sir John Blencowe Robinson, Bart., died on the 10th inst., at his residence, Moulton Park, near Northampton. He was born May 20, 1830, the second son of the Rev. Sir George Stamp Robinson, Bart. (whom he succeeded Oct. 9, 1873), by Emma, his wife, sixth daughter of Robert Willis Blencowe, Esq., of Hayes, Middlesex. He was educated at Eton, and at Christ Church, Oxford, was a J.P. for Northamptonshire, and Hon. Lieutenant-Colonel Northampton and Rutland Militia. He married, Dec. 5, 1861, Winifred, eldest daughter of the Rev. Edward Stuart, and granddaughter of the Hon. Edward Stuart, but had no issue. The title is consequently inherited by his only surviving brother, now the Rev. Sir Frederick Laud Robinson, ninth Baronet, Rector of Cranford, Northamptonshire.

SIR JOHN H. TOWNSEND-FARQUHAR.

Sir John Henry Townsend-Farquhar, Bart., died on the 14th inst. He was born Aug. 2, 1839, the third son of Sir Walter Minto Farquhar, second Baronet, M.P., and, after receiving his education at Westminster, entered the Army, and was successively attached to the 7th Bengal Cavalry and the 20th Hussars. He was in Lucknow during the siege, and at the battle of Chinhut was severely wounded. Sir John succeeded to the baronetcy at the death of his elder brother, June 8, 1872; and, as he was never married, the title devolves on his younger and only surviving brother, now Sir Robert Townsend-Farquhar, late of the Royal Artillery, who was born in 1841.

The deaths have also been announced of—

Thomas Everett Fowell, Esq., at his seat, Chute Lodge, Wilts, on the 17th inst., aged seventy.

Henry Spencer Cooper, Esq., of Springfield, in the county of Flint, J.P., barrister-at-law, at his residence, near Holywell, on the 13th inst., aged seventy-one.

Vice-Admiral Charles Wilson Riley died at Klymiarvan, East Looe, Cornwall, on the 13th inst., in his eighty-fifth year. The deceased had seen considerable service.

Lady Henry Paget (Blanche Mary), wife of Lord Henry Paget (half-brother of the present Marquis of Anglesey), and daughter of Curwen Boyd, Esq., of Merton Hall, in the county of Wigtown, at Boulogne, on the 14th inst.

Mr. Ross Donnelly Mangles, late member of the Indian Council, on the 16th inst., in London, at the age of seventy-five. Mr. Mangles was formerly a director of the East India Company, and was chairman in 1857-8. He sat for some years in the House of Commons as member for Guildford.

Major Archibald Chisholm, the husband of Mrs. Chisholm, the "Emigrants' Friend," who died a few months ago. Major Chisholm succeeded his wife in all her philanthropic projects, and it is stated that her death did very much to hasten his own end. He was eighty-two years old.

Charles Bannatayne Findlay, Esq., of Boturich Castle, Dumbartonshire, at Kissingen, Bavaria, on the 9th inst., aged fifty-six. He was fourth son of the late Robert Findlay, Esq., of Easterhill, in the county of Lanark, J.P. and D.L., by Mary, his wife, eldest daughter of John Buchanan, Esq., of Ardoch, M.P. He purchased in 1872 the estate of Boturich from his elder brother, Colonel Findlay, of Easterhill.

Admiral Charles Wise, of Wonwell, Devon, J.P., at his seat, near Newton Abbot, on the 8th inst., aged sixty-seven. He was grandson of Arthur Wise, Esq., of Langston, who was son of John Wise, Esq., of Totnes, by Margaret, his wife, daughter and heiress of John Ayshford, Esq., of Wonwell. The Admiral married his cousin, Lucy Ayshford, sister of the late John Ayshford Wise, Esq., of Clayton Hall, Staffordshire, M.P., and had two daughters.

Lady Caroline Morant, on the 19th inst., at Mudford, Christchurch, Hants. She was the second daughter of William, sixteenth Earl of Erroll, by his second wife, Alicia, third daughter of Mr. Samuel Eliot, of Antigua, and sister of the late Earl. She was born in May, 1805, and married, Sept. 18, 1823, Mr. John Morant, of Brockenhurst Park, Lymington, and Manor House, Ringwood, Hants, who died in May, 1857, leaving surviving issue three sons.

Major-General Samuel Thacker, late of the Bombay Staff Corps, at Harley-street, Cavendish-square, on the 17th inst., in his fifty-seventh year. The deceased officer obtained his first commission Dec. 11, 1837, and served against the insurgents in the Mahee Kanta in 1839-40, and as Brigade Major with the force under Brigadier Coghill against the Arabs, and at the storming of the village and fort of Sheik Othman, near Aden, on March 18, 1858.

Mr. George Loch, Q.C., Attorney-General to the Prince of Wales, on the 18th inst., at The Cottage, Bishopsgate, Staines, after a long and for some time very painful illness. He was born in 1811; was admitted a member of the Middle Temple on April 25, 1844; was called to the Bar in Easter Term, 1847; was appointed a Queen's Counsel and Bencher of his Inn in 1863, and treasurer in 1875. Mr. Loch sat for some time in the House of Commons for the Wick Burghs, and in 1852 unsuccessfully contested Manchester in conjunction with the Hon. Joseph Constan.

An engraving of the arms of the late Baroness de Clifford, on a "lozenge," was placed inadvertently in last week's Obituary over the memoir of the late Lord De Clifford.

Lieutenant-Colonel Robert James Loyd-Lindsay, M.P., has been appointed Financial Secretary to the War Department, in the room of the Hon. F. Stanley, M.P. He has been appointed as his private secretary Mr. Ralph Dalrymple, who held a similar position under the Hon. Frederick Stanley. Mr. H. G. Reid, the Chief Clerk of the Stationery Office, whose name was so favourably mentioned during the late debates in both Houses of Parliament relative to the appointment of Mr. Pigott to the Controllorship, has been appointed Assistant Controller to the Lords of the Treasury, with an augmented salary. Their Lordships have also awarded Mr. Reid a handsome gratuity in consideration of past services. The office of Chief Clerk has been merged in that of Assistant Controller. Captain W. Codrington has been appointed private secretary to the First Lord of the Admiralty; and Mr. James G. Noel and Mr. Alpin MacGregor assistant private secretaries. Those gentlemen held similar offices to the late Mr. Ward Hunt.

CHESS.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All communications relating to this department of the Paper should be addressed to the Editor, and have the word "Chess" written on the envelope.

L. A. N. (Bath).—Your solutions of Problem No. 1744 and of Enigma No. 5 are correct.

M. O. (Kilkenny).—Problem No. 1743 cannot be solved by 1. Kt to B 6th. Black's defence is 1. P to R 4th; and, should White then play 2. Kt takes P, the answer is 2. K to K 5th, &c. Your solution of Enigma No. 7 is correct.

J. G. F. (Ramsgate).—Your four-move problem, unfortunately, can be solved another way—e.g., 1. K to B 6th, P to Q 4th (best); 2. B to B 8th, P moves; 3. K to K 6th, &c. B mates. The third version of the three-move problem is also unsound. After the moves 1. B to Kt sq, K to Q 5th; 2. Kt to Q 3rd; 3. K to Q 4th, there is no mate on the third move. The two-move problem is marked for early insertion.

E. F. (Lyons).—We concur with your praise of the author's combination in No. 1745.

F. E. B. (Brierly Hill).—In solving a problem you should exhaust the defences until the best has been found. Your proposed solution of No. 1746 is very wide of the mark, as you will see on referring to that given below.

G. A. B. (Edinburgh).—So far from deeming a correspondent troublesome because he asks for information, we are highly pleased that so many chess amateurs display a lively interest in the problems published in this column. If you will re-examine your analysis of No. 1744, you will find that, after the moves 1. B to K 4th, P to K 4th; 2. Q to K 6th, K to Q 5th, White cannot mate on the following move. Your move, 3. Q takes R P (ch), is answered by 3. P to Q 5th interposing.

Dr. F. St. (Birmingham).—The answer to 1. P to K 4th is 2. Q to K 7th; if then 2. K to Q 6th, 3. Q to B 2nd, mate. If 2. P to Q 5th, 3. Q to Q 6th, mate; and if 2. B moves, 3. Q takes R P, mate.

Problems received from Copiapo, and A. Michael.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1746 received from Dolly, L. A. N., J. F. Pullan, S. W. Stephens, R. Hornby, L. Lewis, and M. E. A.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1746 received from Dr. F. St., Wee Pawn, E. L. G., S. W. Stephens, L. Lewis, M. E. A., and W. Knapp.

CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEM No. 1747 received from H. B. Cant, W. A. C., W. S. B., W. Leeson, O. Eggert, Woolwich Chess Club, Miss Webb, Dr. F. St., H. M. Prideaux, Norman Rumbelow, E. P. Valliamy, J. Thursty, W. Nelson, T. R. Y., Long Stop, O. D., W. Lee, P. G. V., A. G. R., American, Leonora, and Leon, N. Brock, C. R. Elmore, St. J. E., M. Rees, F. Wharton, R. Schofield, S. Western, D. Leslie, N. Powell, W. C. D., P. Hampton, Triton, Simplex, A. Brook, B. R. Stone, Mechanic, H. Burgher, J. S. W., Only Jones, W. Alston, R. Roughhead, J. Williams, Black Knight, R. T. King, N. E. D., S. Adams, M. Rawlings, T. Edgar, W. C. N., E. Esmond, N. H. Hastings, G. Fosbrooke, H. Stansfield, J. Wontons, Robin Gray, S. Threlfall, T. W. H., J. F. Spiers, L. Burnett, J. Lyndford, J. Wright, Harrobian, B. Parkinson, Queen of Connaught, H. G. R., Pepper's Ghost, A. Seaside Party, W. H. G., E. Auband, A. E. Levett, H. J. Northfield, G. H. Y., E. H. V., Shorncliffe, Shouldham St., R. H. Brooks, Farsley Mechanics' Institute, R. D., E. K. D., Emile Frau, Copiapo, J. de Honsteyn, Highway Institute, W. P. Welch, Maggie Irwin, T. E. Hughes, S. A. Sillem, H. M. S., Wee Pawn, Ellen, E. L. G., J. Sowden, G. A. Ballingall, R. F. Hunt, T. Isaac, F. Denison, A. D. Long, A. Wood, J. G. Finch, F. Stubbs, Trial, M. Macrae, and a correspondent whose letter bears no signature.

Any amateur desirous of engaging in a game by correspondence can address W. Pugh, 18, Queensdown-road, Lower Clapton.

SOLUTION OF PROBLEM No. 1746.

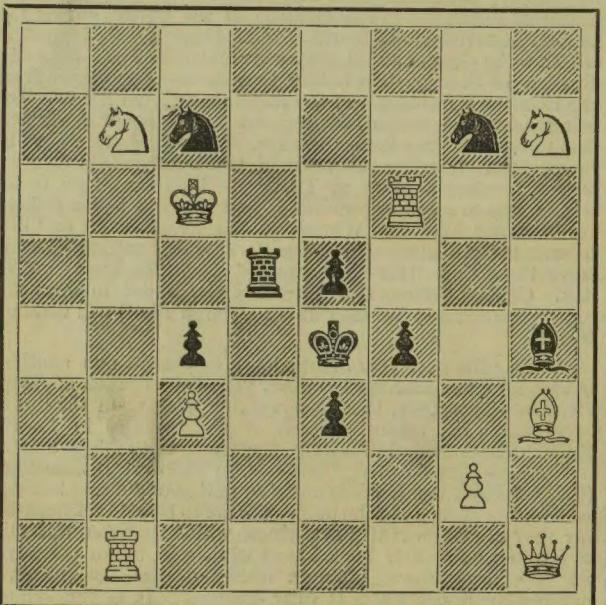
WHITE.	BLACK.	WHITE.	BLACK.
1. R to R 3rd	P to Kt 6th*	3. P to Kt 8th (a B) Kt takes Q	
2. R to R 8th (ch)	Kt to K sq	4. B to Q 6th. Mate.	

* If 1. P takes R, then 2. P Queens ch, 3. Q to Q 8th, and 4. Q to K 7th, mate.

PROBLEM No. 1749.

By Lieut. A. E. STUDD.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

CHESS IN LONDON.

A Game played recently between Mr. BODEN and Mr. R. F. HUNT, of the Dublin Chess Club.—(Ruy Lopez).

WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)	WHITE (Mr. H.)	BLACK (Mr. B.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	25. P to Q Kt 3rd	P to K B 4th
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	26. Q to K 2nd	B to Q R 3rd
3. B to Kt 5th	K Kt to K 2nd	27. P to Q K 4th	B to Q 5th
4. Kt to Q B 3rd		28. B to Q 2nd	

The best reply to Black's last move is 4. P to Q 4th.

4. P to Q 3rd

5. Castles

6. P to Q R 3rd

7. P to K R 3rd

8. P to K R 3rd

9. Kt to K R 2nd

10. Kt to Q 5th

11. P takes Kt

12. B to Q B 4th

13. P takes P

14. P to K B 4th

15. B to R 2nd

16. K to R sq

The effect of the last few moves on both sides is striking. The first player's pieces are shut in, and he is now thrown on the defensive, with a mate threatened on the move.

17. Q to K sq

18. P takes P

19. P to B 3rd

19. B to B 3rd looks promising; but the move in the text is better.

20. R to K Kt sq

21. R to Q Kt sq

22. Kt to K B 3rd

23. Kt to K 3rd

24. B to Q 5th

White has conducted this difficult defence with great care and judgment, and is now rapidly concentrating his forces.

28. Q to Q sq

29. P to K Kt 3rd

30. R to K Kt 2nd

31. B to Q R 5th

One of those unexpected coups that so frequently occur in Mr. Boden's games. He gets here only a Rook and a minor piece for the Queen, but converts a rather monotonous struggle for "position" into a lively passage of arms.

32. B takes Q

33. B to R 5th

34. Q to R 2nd

Apparently his best move, for Black now threatens the Q B P with P, while the Q R is undefended.

34. K takes Kt

35. K takes Kt

36. K to B sq

37. Q to K 2nd

38. R to Q sq

39. P to Q Kt 4th

40. P to Kt 5th

Kt takes Kt

R to Q Kt sq

Kt takes R

P to K 6th

B to Kt 2nd

B to K 5th

K R to K sq

R to K 2nd

Q R to K sq

In this position, which is an extremely interesting one, the game was drawn by the mutual consent of the players.

CHESS AT THE DIVAN.

An off-hand Skirmish between Mr. BLACKBURN and an AMATEUR. (Evans's Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)	WHITE (Mr. B.)	BLACK (Amateur.)
1. P to K 4th	P to K 4th	16. P takes P	P takes P
2. Kt to K B 3rd	Kt to Q B 3rd	17. B to R 3rd	Q takes Kt
3. B to B 4th	B to B 4th	18. K R to K sq	Q takes Kt
4. P to Q Kt 4th	B takes P	19. Q R to B sq	Q to B 3rd
5. P to Q B 3rd	B to B 4th	20. R to K 2nd	R to Q B sq
6. P to Q 4th	P takes P	21. Q R to K sq	R to Q B 2nd
7. Castles	P to Q 3rd	22. Q to K Kt 4th	B to Q 5th
8. P takes P	B to Kt 3rd		
9. Kt to Q B 3rd	B to Kt 5th		
10. B to Q Kt 5th	B to Q 2nd		
11. P to Q 5th	Q Kt to K 2nd		
12. B takes B	Q takes B		
13. P to K 5th	P takes P		
14. Kt takes P	Q to Q 3rd		
15. Q to R 4th (ch)	P to B 3rd		

Designed no doubt to prevent 23. B to Kt 2nd, but it loses the game forthwith. Probably his best line of play is to offer the exchange of Queens by Q to Kt 3rd.

23. B takes Kt

24. R takes B

25. K takes Q

26. Q takes K Kt P, and wins.

CHESS ENIGMAS.

No. 9. By S. A. SILLEM.

White: K at Q R 8th, Bs at Q B 2nd and 5th, Kt at Q B 5th, Ps at Q R 6th and Q B 7th.

Black: K at K 2nd.

White to play, and mate in three moves.

We have been requested to state that the Rev. A. B. Skipworth won the second prize in the handicap tourney at Birmingham, and not the third, as stated in our report of the meeting.

WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated July 18, 1876) of Mr. William Hugh Inglis, formerly of No. 50, Seymour-street, Portman-square, but late of Buddaghery, in the Presidency of Madras, who died on May 9 last, at Buddaghery, was proved in London on the 8th inst. by Miss Jane Mackenzie Inglis, the sister, the sole executrix, the personal estate in the United Kingdom being sworn under £50,000. The testator bequeaths a legacy of £1000 to his brother, John Gillander Inglis, and the remainder of his property to his said sister.

The will and codicil (dated Jan. 29, 1875, and Jan. 23, 1877) of Mrs. Matilda Roberts, late of No. 57, Montagu-square, who died on May 17 last, were proved on the 1st inst. by Miss Juliana Allix, the sister, and Charles Peter Allix, the nephew, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testatrix bequeaths her residence, with the furniture and effects, to her said sister; £5000 to her said nephew, and legacies to other relatives and servants; the residue of her real and personal estate she leaves upon trust for her said sister for life, and then to her nephew, Charles Peter Allix.

The will (dated March 8, 1876) of Mr. William Kynaston Gaskell, late of No. 2, Brunswick-place, Brighton, who died on the 12th ult., was proved on the 28th ult. by William Plumer Gaskell, the nephew, John Neate, and Alfred Hall, M.D., the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £40,000. The testator bequeaths to each of his sisters £500; to Mrs. Mary Ann Gaskell, his furniture and household effects, an immediate legacy of £100, and a residence and £800 per annum for life; to his trustees, annuities during the continuance of the trust, for their trouble; and the residue to his nephews and nieces, the children of his brother, Charles Thomas Gaskell.

The will (dated March 22, 1876) of Sir Matthew Digby Wyatt, late of No. 37, Tavistock-place, who died on May 21 last at Dimlands, near Cowbridge, Glamorganshire, was proved on the 15th inst. by Frederick Iltid Nicholl, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £16,000. The testator, after giving some legacies, leaves the rest of his property to his wife for life; and at her death some further bequests to members of his family and others take effect; and the residue goes to his nephew, Thomas Henry Wyatt, jun.

The will (dated Nov. 1, 1875) of the Hon. and Rev. Anerley Henry Gore, late of No. 15, South Audley-street, who died on May 11 last, was proved on the 30th ult. by Charles Michell Nesbitt and the Hon. Charles Alexander Gore, the brother, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £10,000.

The will (dated May 14, 1873) of Mr. David Richard Morier, late of No. 45, Montagu-square, who died on the 13th ult., was proved on the 6th inst. by Robert David Morier, C.B., the son, and Miss Dorothea Clara Horatia Morier, the daughter, the executors, the personal estate being sworn under £18,000.

The will and codicil (dated June 15, 1864, and Aug. 18, 1866) of Mr. James William White, late of No. 27, Bethnal-green-road, who died on June 22 last, were proved on the 9th inst. by John Berry White, the son, the acting executor, the personal estate being sworn under £3000. The testator bequeaths to the London Missionary Society, Bloomfield-street, and the London Hospital, Whitechapel-road, £30 each.

Mr. Thomas Hedley, barrister-at-law, of Newton, Northumberland, who died recently at Newcastle, has bequeathed upwards of £200,000 for the endowment of a bishopric for the county of Northumberland. The full particulars will be given in this paper as soon as the will is proved.

The *Liberté* announces that the will of M. Blanc, the lessee of the Monaco gaming-tables, has been opened. He leaves a fortune of 88,000,000f. (£3,520,000). He bequeaths one million to Saint-Roch, Paris, 400,000f. to the poor of the First Arrondissement (Louvre), 500,000f. to the ecclesiastical infirmary of Marie Thérèse, and legacies to various chapels.

ROYAL COMMISSIONS.

It is announced in the *Gazette* that the Queen has appointed Sir Alexander James Edmund Cockburn, Lord Selborne, Lord Blackburn, Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir Richard Baggallay, Sir William Balfour Brett, Sir John Rose, Sir James Fitzjames Stephen, Sir William George Granville Vernon Harcourt, and Mr. William Torrens M'Cullagh Torrens to be Commissioners to inquire into and consider the working and effect of the Law and Treaties Relating to the Extradition of Persons Accused of Crime.

The Queen has also appointed Sir James Fergusson, Bart., K.C.M.G., Mr. Archibald Campbell Swinton, Mr. Peter MacLagan, Mr. James Arthur Crichton, Sheriff of the county of Fife, and Mr. William Fergusson to be her Majesty's Commissioners to inquire into the laws regulating the Sale and Consumption of Exciseable Liquors sold not for Consumption on the Premises in Scotland, and to report whether, in their opinion, any alterations, and if any what alterations, ought to be made in the said laws.

The Queen has also been pleased, by warrant under her Royal Sign Manual, to appoint Lord Charles Lennox Kerr, Mr. Norman McPherson, advocate, and Mr. Henry Gordon Cumming to be the Special Commissioners for Solway Fisheries, under the provisions of "The Solway Salmon Fisheries Commissioners (Scotland) Act, 1877."

The Essex Industrial School and Home for Destitute Boys at Chelmsford is to be forthwith provided with a new building on a site which the council have bought on the outskirts of the town. A contract has been entered into to do the work for about £10,000. The designs of the schools, superintendent's residence, and lodge, were drawn by Mr. Stock, surveyor to the Court of Quarter Session for the county. The school is to accommodate 120 boys.

Mr. George Muller, of the Ashley Down Orphanage, has issued his annual report relative to the new orphan houses. During his prolonged absence on a preaching tour on the Continent he had received reports once or twice every week from Mr. Wright, whom he had left in charge. During the past year the Lord had been pleased, as during the previous forty-two years of the existence of the institution, to supply all their necessities, simply through prayer. Altogether last year the income was £11,500. If this income were added to that of the previous years, it would be found that altogether, in answer to prayer and the exercise of faith, they had received £750,000 sterling. Mr. Muller adds that the blessing attending his preaching tours everywhere on the Continent, as well as at home, had encouraged him to go on with this service. He had received many written invitations from Germany, Switzerland, Holland, Vienna, and St. Petersburg; but, yielding to many urgent invitations from the United States and Canada, his next sphere of labour would be America.